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3 May 1982

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ZAMBIAN EMBARGO ON RAIL TRAFFIC TO ZAIRE HURTS ZIMBABWE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 82 p 8

[Text]

SALISBURY. — The movement of Zimbabwean goods to Zaire — mainly coke, coal and maize — has been halted by a Zambian embargo on all rail traffic to that country.

If the embargo continues, it could cost Zimbabwe up to one million Zimdollars a month in foreign currency. The National Railways of Zimbabwe was told earlier this month that the embargo would be effective from yesterday.

It is understood that the Zambian Government decided on the move because the Zairean Railways owed them a considerable sum of money, placed at about six-million Zambian kwacha.

Zambia accepted the need for Zaire to import coke, the sources said, to sustain its copper industry and thus earn revenue, and made arrangements for the delivery of coke to Sakania in southern Zaire.

Subsequently, Zambian train drivers have re-

fused to travel into Zaire even to deliver coke, after the stoning of a Zambian train on the Zairean side of the common border on Wednesday.

A spokesman for the National Railways of Zimbabwe said yesterday that the early warning of the impending embargo had allowed time to clear most of the traffic in transit.

He said there were now about 30 wagons of mainly coke and maize on the lines intended for delivery to Zaire.

There was also about 2½ thousand tons of "general traffic" from South Africa which was northward bound and had been halted by the embargo.

Zaire had fixed orders with Zimbabwe for 70 wagons a week of maize (about 11 000 tons), 9 000 tons a month of coke and tons of coal.

The loss of foreign currency to Zimbabwe as a result of the stoppage will be considerable.

CSO: 4700/1110

BRIEFS

PORTUGUESE HOTEL RENOVATION--The Angolan airline TAAG signed a contract with the Portuguese company Iolidio Monteiro to renovate the Continental Hotel in Luanda. This hotel, the transfer of which by the Ministry of Home Trade was authorized by the Ministry of Planning, will be used in the near future to lodge foreign crews and visitors staying in Luanda. Jacinto Junior, deputy director for the TAAG administrative area, reported this information to ANGOP, adding that for the management of the hotel, TAAG had already received bids from the French airline UTA and the Portuguese airline TAP. The Angolan parties had not made a decision on the matter yet, however. The company under contract is planning to begin renovating the Continental Hotel shortly. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Mar 82 p 2] 9805

SHIPPING INAUGURATED--Lobito--The ship "Karipande," recently purchased from a shipping company in the Federal Republic of Germany by Angonave-UEE (Angolan Shipping Lines), was officially inaugurated last Sunday at a ceremony presided over by Kundi Paihama, provincial commissioner of Benguela, at the commercial port of Lobito. The ship was built in the Hiroshima shipyards in Japan in 1977. It is 132.2 meters long, 20.44 meters wide at the beam, it has a 8.83 meter draft (distance between the keel and the water line) and operates at a maximum speed of 14 knots. It has a crew of 33, including advisors from the Portuguese National Shipping Company. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 11 Mar 82 p 4] 9805

TAAG ROUTES INCREASED--TAAG (Angolan Airlines) will soon be operating the Luanda-Sofia-Moscow and the Luanda-Rome-Berlin routes, reported Germano Gomes, director-general of the company, last Friday in Luanda before leaving for the Soviet and German capitals for preliminary discussions on the subject. The Director General of TAAG will also be making contacts with the heads of UTA and Alitalia in Paris and Rome, respectively, concerning the results of the agreements between those companies and the Angolan airlines on the operation of the two routes linking Luanda with those capitals. According to Germano Gomes, passenger transport is showing a profit, but the same is not true of cargo shipments. In view of this, Germano Gomes said that cargo coming from Paris would be concentrated at one of the Belgian airports. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 10 Mar 82 p 4] 9805

NO FISH IN HUAMBO--There has been a shortage of fish recently for the people living in Huambo Province as the quantity of fish supplied by the provincial EDIPESCA office in Benguela does not meet the needs of the local population. As determined earlier, the EDIPESCA office in Benguela should provide about 500 tons of fresh fish a month to meet the needs of the people in the province. However, the only time this figure was approximated was in 1980 when nearly 400 tons were supplied. Up to February of this year, an average of barely 100 tons a month has been provided. There is also a shortage of dried fish, aggravated by the fact that the product arrives at its destination in pieces because of careless wrapping and packing. [Excerpts] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 12 Mar 82 p 4] 9805

HUAMBO LABOR STATISTICS--The Huambo provincial office of the Ministry of Labor and Social Security counted an active work force of 38,214 nationals and 91 foreigners in 1981, according to what a source from that agency told ANGOP. The same source said that during the past year there were 11,700 individual job applications and the various organizations recorded 5,565 job offers, of which the ministry office filled 4,072. During the past year, some violations of workers' conditions were observed at various work centers. These included violations involving wages, employment systems, work accidents, leave and paid vacations, family allowances and protection of the work site. Finally, 216 inspection visits were conducted at various work centers of the food and clothing industries and at agricultural, commercial, engineering and shipping work centers. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 18 Mar 82 p 4] 9805

INVITATION TO USSR TRADE UNION MEETING--Moscow--The 17th Congress of Soviet Trade Unions was called to order Tuesday at the Palace of Congresses in Moscow by Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The Soviet leader declared that "the purpose of trade unions, to defend the interests and rights of workers, is meaningless in the absence of a workers state that expresses the interests and will of all the people." Leonid Brezhnev went on to say in his opening speech that "trade unions should be uncompromising when faced with violations of provisions of labor law and legislation." Participating as guests at this congress were delegations from various countries, including one from the National Union of Angolan Workers (UNTA), headed by Pascoal Luvualo, member of the Politburo of the MPLA-Labor Party's Central Committee and secretary general of the UNTA. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 1] 9805

CSO: 4742/248

FRENCH POSITION ON CHAD

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Apr 82 p 19

[Article: "Weddeye Risks Overthrow-Cot"]

[Text] Paris, April 3--Chadian President Goukouni Weddeye is again in danger of being overthrown, French Aid and Development Minister Jean-Pierre Cot said here Friday.

The Government was losing its grip in the face of rebels in the East and North and he was "not very hopeful" about the outcome of the conflict, he told a dinner given by the African and European Journalists' Association.

The situation was very confused and public services and essential supplies were once more breaking down, he said.

Mr Cot stressed that France had "neither the means or the intention" to solve Chad's problems, which had to be settled by the Chadians themselves or by the Organization of African Unity (OAU), but at any rate without outside interference.

France had obtained the withdrawal of foreign troops from Chad, had backed the OAU peacekeeping force there, supported Mr Goukouni's Government and was continuing to help with the country's reconstruction. But, he said, "we have no intention of going further than that".

On Southern Africa, he said it would take time for France to reorganise its relationships there, but Paris wanted to strengthen ties with the black "frontline" states.

France was signing cooperation agreements with Mozambique and Angola and was backing the construction of the Cabora Bassa II Dam on the Zambezi river in Northwest Mozambique which, he said, would help the frontline states to reduce their dependence of energy supplies from South Africa.

Mr Cot said France was meanwhile strictly applying the U.N. arms embargo against South Africa and was seeking ways to be "less involved" in trade with South Africa. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1112

VIEIRA DISCUSSES PROBLEMS WITH STUDENTS IN CUBA

Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 pp 4-5

[Excerpts] "Our party has hope in its young people as future cadres for serving our land. As an example of this, Cabral told us the same thing when we were young. We are actually experiencing it today. Because if Cabral's young people are still alive and if Cabral is still alive in our midst, it is because the generation that he educated and taught keeps his thought alive." That statement belongs to the comrade secretary general of the PAIGC, and it was made at the meeting with Guinea-Bissau students in Cuba.

According to the report presented by Jose Vaz, deputy chairman of the Guinea-Bissau student organization, the period preceding 14 November [1980] was marked by apathy on the part of many scholarship holders, with most of them failing to show up for the group's activities and almost none of them paying dues.

That situation was corrected by the events of 14 November, thus favoring the incorporation of more students and a reactivation of activities.

Jose Vaz noted, however, that the lack of information resulting from the difficulty of maintaining periodic contact with the country has a negative effect on the student organization's progress. Jose Vaz complained: "We have not received instructions, despite our communications to that effect, either from leaders passing through here or as a result of the correspondence we have sent."

One issue causing the organization concern was clarification as to the areas of training for students completing their lycee education in Cuba. On that point, comrade Mario Cabral, head of the Ministry of Education, gave assurances that the relevant information would be sent.

It should be mentioned that 262 students are being trained at various levels in Cuba: 121 in lycees, 42 at the middle level, and 99 in higher education.

The student organization, as a legal and statutory institution, has been concentrating on the fight against the illegal practices that some of the members are unfortunately engaging in. The denunciation of such activities was in fact the burning issue at the session. According to Jose Vaz, a number of students have been expelled from Cuba for trafficking in foreign exchange and theft, and even though the report stressing the facts was sent to the Ministry

of Education, the individuals in question are immune from punishment and, in fact, are holding responsible positions in the Ministry of Education. Such a situation discredits the organization and creates discontent.

Learning From Cuban Experience

Following the speech by comrade Mario Cabral, who discussed matters relative to his ministry and clarified a few of the problems raised, comrade Joao Bernardo Vieira spoke to congratulate the students on their efforts in carrying out the mission assigned to them by the party and government.

Discussing the responsibility of our scholarship holders in connection with the reconstruction of our fatherland, Nino Vieira emphasized: "That responsibility is not a very easy one in a country like ours, where over 90 percent of the people are illiterate.

"At this moment, there are still many difficulties that you are going to encounter. It is not possible for us to do everything. We must do whatever we can at the moment, considering our economic limitations, and leave the rest for you to carry on with," said the chairman of the Council of the Revolution. He added that "the more you study and learn from the experience of the Cuban people, the more useful you are to us. Because they started like we did and went on to reach the advances they are achieving today in their land."

In his impromptu remarks, which were concerned primarily with the country's problems, the party secretary general first mentioned examples of the "prestige politics" of the Luiz Cabral regime. Then, in connection with one of the questions raised by the students concerning the proposals and communications sent to then Minister Filinto Vaz Martins, he emphasized that the latter "is no longer our comrade. Filinto Vaz Martins is simply a Guinea-Bissau national, because if he were a comrade, he would not have fled." Filinto Vaz Martins left Bissau to go take care of family problems in Portugal. He then sent a telegram saying that he would not negotiate the Cumere problem. A telegram was sent informing him that he had to be the one to negotiate the problem because he was the one who started the negotiations. It was later learned that Filinto has formed a party in Cape Verde called the United Development Front.

The chairman of the Council of the Revolution also announced that the investigations started in the enterprises and the facts learned at Cumere revealed that Filinto Vaz Martins is alarmingly implicated in the problems at Cumere, and the conclusion is that if he were still there, he would certainly be in prison.

In conclusion, Brig Gen Joao Bernardo Vieira explained the reasons why Luiz Cabral was released. It is publicly known that he was released for humanitarian reasons, which incidentally have always been upheld by Cabral's party.

11798
CSO: 4742/269

BRIEFS

FDJ FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--The Amilcar Cabral African Youth-Free German Youth Friendship Week began yesterday afternoon in Bissau with a formal session held at the Third Congress hall. An exhibit of activities by the Amilcar Cabral Friendship Brigade in various areas had opened earlier. An FDJ [Free German Youth] delegation participating in this Friendship Week arrived in Bissau yesterday (Friday). It is headed by Dietmar Langhuth, one of the secretaries of the FDJ Central Council, and consists of Gunther Ziegler of the Department of International Relations and Joachim Gulle of the Department of Friendship Brigades of the FDJ Central Council. The delegation will meet with a representative of the party's top leadership and with members of the Party Committee for the Autonomous Sector of Bissau, and it will lay a floral wreath at the Amilcar Cabral Mausoleum. A protocol of agreement and joint communique will be signed. [Excerpt] [Bissau NO PINTCHA in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 2] 11798

VIEIRA-PEREIRA MEETING UNCONFIRMED--Maputo--It was learned the day before yesterday through the MOZAMBIQUE INFORMATION AGENCY (AIM) that the announced meeting between Aristides Pereira and Joao Bernardo Vieira, presidents respectively of Cape Verde and Guinea-Bissau, which was to take place in the Mozambican capital, so far lacks any confirmation. According to the AIM, there is "no indication of the possibility that Nino Vieira will meet with Aristides Pereira in Maputo." It should be recalled that the meeting concerns the normalization of relations between the two countries following the readjustment movement of 14 November 1980 that overthrew the Guinea-Bissau Government headed by Luiz Cabral. The agency recalls, however, that a perceptible improvement in relations between Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde was foreseen in Lisbon, Portugal by the Republic of Cape Verde's chief of diplomacy. [Excerpt] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 26 Mar 82 p 10] 11798

PORtUGUESE EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--Guinea-Bissau's minister of economic coordination and planning, Vasco Cabral, announced yesterday in Lisbon that the first school of economics and management is to be established and will begin operating next year. Its teaching staff will consist of Portuguese teacher cooperants, and its pedagogical plan will be prepared by the Higher Institute of Economics in Lisbon. [Text] [Luanda JORNAL DE ANGOLA in Portuguese 20 Mar 82 p 12] 11798

DSO: 4742/272

LIBERIA

BRIEFS

OIL POTENTIAL--Monrovia, April 3--Twenty-four state-owned and independent oil companies from North America, Europe and Africa, including Nigeria, have rated Liberia's oil potential as "fair to good". The rating came in a communique Friday at the end of a three-day seminar here on the West African state's oil future. It said "preliminary reaction" from the participating companies at the seminar was "favorable". Liberia has set September 30 as the deadline for proposals from interested companies for drilling to confirm commercial crude deposits. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Apr 82 p 5]

DISMISSAL OF CHIEF JUDGE--Monrovia, April 3--Liberian Head of State Samuel Doe dismissed the chief judge of the people's Special Theft Court, William Godfrey, and his deputy, Joseph Sando, Friday, accusing them of corruption and malpractices within the court. Mr Doe said it was "regrettable" that the two judges, who had to decide cases of corruption had themselves engaged in corrupt practices. Their behaviour was "not in conformity with the aims and objectives of the revolution", he said. Last February, another judge of the theft court was dismissed for similar reasons. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Apr 82 p 10]

CIO: 4700/1112

MMM/PSM CANDIDATES MEET TO DISCUSS STRATEGY

Port Louis L'EXPRESS in French 14 Mar 82 pp 1, 6

[Text] The candidates nominated by the MMM (Mauritian Militant Movement) and the PSM (Mauritian Socialist Party) to run in the 11 June elections met yesterday at the New Devon High School in Beau-Basin as part of a first preparatory meeting for the election campaign. The meeting was held under the chairmanship of Mr Aneerood Jugnauth who in a possible MMM and PSM administration might become prime minister.

In a statement to L'EXPRESS shortly before the meeting, MMM Secretary General Paul Berenger announced that this meeting is intended to plan the election campaign of the MMM and PSM alliance, to spell out the strategy to be adopted for the meetings and private gatherings, to permit an exchange of opinions between the candidates of the two parties, and to give the 60 nominated candidates an opportunity to get to know each other better.

Among these 60 candidates, 26 are sitting deputies. Among the 42 candidates lined up by the MMM, 23 were in the last Legislative Assembly and out of the 18 PSM candidates, three were elected in December 1976 under the banner of the Labor Party.

In December 1976, the MMM managed to elect 30 deputies and four of its losing candidates were then appointed under the provisions of the "Best Loser System" so that this party held 34 seats when parliament opened on 28 December 1976. Among those 34 deputies, six had a bone to pick with the MMM leadership and joined the Labor Party.

They are Messrs S. Moorba, H. Ramphul, J.-C. Augustave, K. Coonjan, V. Venkatasamy, and V. Jundoosinh.

Three deputies elected on the Labor Party platform left that party to establish the PSM. They are Messrs H. Boodhoo, Radha Gungoosinh, and Dr Rohit Beedassy.

Five of those who had finished their term of office as deputies in the ranks of the MMM did not ask to run again. They are Messrs Jack Bizlall, Ranjiv Servansingh, Amedee Darga, Jean-Claube Bibi, and Mrs Vidula Nababsingh.

Here is the list of candidates selected by the MMM and the PSM.

District No 1: (Port-Louis West/GRNO [expansion unknown]): Messrs Mathieu Lacle, Rajen Dyalah, and Jerome Boulle (all three of them from the MMM).

No 2: (P.L. South/ P.L. Central): Messrs Kader Bhayat, Noel Lee Cheong Lem (MMM), and Vijay Padaruth (PSM).

No 3: (P.L. East/P.L. Maritime): Messrs Bashir Khodoo, Cassam Uteem, and Osman Gendoo (all three of them from the MMM).

No 4: (P.L. North/Montagne Longue): Messrs Shri Krishna Baligadoo and Sylvio Michel (MMM) and J. P. Nandalalee (PSM).

No 5: (Pamplemousses/Triolet): Mr Prem Conjoo and Drs Diwakar Bundun (MMM) and Dinesh Ramjuttun (PSM).

No 6: (Grand' Baie/Poudre d'Or): Messrs Darmanand Fokeer and Madun Dulloo (MMM) and Armoogum Parsooramen (PSM).

District No 7: (Piton/Riviere-du-Rempart): Messrs Aneeroood Jugnauth, Dharam Gokhool, and Mahen Utchanah (all three of them from the MMM).

No 8: (Military Barracks/Moka): Messrs Rama Poonoosamy (MMM), Rashid Sobadar, and Vinod Goodory (PSM).

No 9: (Flacq/Bon Accueil): Messrs Dwarka Gungah and Ravid Lochun (MMM) and Ajay Daby (PSM).

No 10: (Montagne Blanche/GRSE [expansion unknown]): Messrs Ramduth Jaddoo, Jugdish Goburdhen, and Azize Asgarally (all three of them from the MMM).

No 11: (Rose-Belle/Vieux Grand-Port): Messrs Radha Gungoosingh, Anand Choolun (PSM), and Raj Molaye (MMM).

No 12: (Mahebourg/Plaine Magnien): Messrs Lutchmeeparsad Ramsahok and Suren Poonith (MMM) and Jocelyn Seenyen (PSM).

No 13: (Riviere-des-Anguilles/Souillac): Mr Harish Boodhoo (PSM), Fr Swaley Kasenally and Mr Vishnu Lutchmeenaraidoo (MMM).

No 14: (Savanne/Riviere Noire): Mlle Arianne Navarre and Mr Allan Ganoo (MMM) and Kishore Deepalsingh (PSM).

No 15: (La Caverne/Phoenix): Drs Satiadev Peerthum and Said Maudarboccus (MMM) and Mr Uttam Jawaheer (PSM).

No 16: (Vacoas/Floreal): Dr Rohit Beedassy and Mr Babooram Mahadoor (PSM) and Mr France Canabady (MMM).

No 17: (Curepipe/Midlands): Messrs Anil Gayan and Percy Lafrance (MMM) and Karl Offman (PSM).

No 18: (Belle-Rose/Quatre-Bornes): Messrs Paul Berenger and Devanand Routho (MMM) and Kailash Ruhee (SPM).

No 19: (Rose-Hill/Stanley): Mrs Shireen Aumeeruddy-Cziffra and Messrs Jean-Claude de L'Estrac and Jayen Cuttaree (all three of them from the MMM).

No 20: (Beau-Bassin/Petite-Riviere): Messrs Finlay Salesse and Regis Finette (MMM) and Subash Ramdahen (PSM).

5058

CSO: 4719/766

MAURITIUS

BERENGER ON NEW SOCIAL CONSENSUS PROGRAM

Port Louis LE NOUVEAU MILITANT in French 2 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Secretary General Paul R. Berenger: "Program, New Social Consensus, and Tendencies"]

[Text] The MMM [Mauritian Militant Movement] and the PSM [Mauritian Socialist Party] are going into the 11 June general elections on the basis of a common government program which they intend neither to radicalize, nor to moderate.

In the case of the MMM, its current leaders--who have the support of a strong majority of delegates from the party's branches--have repeated this on many occasions.

In terms of economic policy, the fundamental purposes of this program, according to the program's text itself, include the restoration and revival of the national economy along with the launching of a process designed to change the very structures of the Mauritian capitalist economy. As the text says, this program was worked out by taking into consideration, among other things, the terribly negative and heavy economic and financial heritage that will have to be faced by a MMM and PSM administration brought to power as a result of the coming general elections.

Moreover, the rhythm with which the measures contained in this program can be translated into reality will to a very great extent depend on the ability of that MMM and PSM administration to find the required "managers" and supervisory personnel and to win them over to its cause.

Finally, and even more important, according to the program's text, it is clear for the MMM and for the PSM that this common administration program would remain a dead letter or would fall under the blows of the forces of reaction if the MMM and PSM administration, which has the historic responsibility of implementing it, were not to rely on the permanent mobilization of the masses and particularly the workers, the young people, the intellectuals, and the small planters around a project which they understand and which they actively support.

In the context of this economic policy, the attitude which a MMM administration and, today, a MMM and PSM administration would adopt toward the labor unions, the wage earners, and the unemployed has always been clear and has not changed.

On the other hand, the attitude which such an administration would adopt with relation to the private sector and to the enterprise managers has often been misunderstood.

This is what explains that sustained clarification and explanation efforts were undertaken without producing any basic changes between the "conflict working arrangement" which the 1976 MMM administration program was talking about and the "new social consensus" to which reference is made today.

Getting back to the attitude of a possible MMM and PSM administration with respect to the labor unions, the wage earners, and the unemployed, on the one hand, and the enterprise managers, on the other hand, it is a good idea to quote the following recent and admirable statement made by Francois Mitterrand: "We will not win the confidence of those who have fought against us by losing the confidence of those who support us."

This is why we will never insist that a MMM and PSM administration should squarely and immediately adopt a position in the camp of the labor unions, the wage earners, and the unemployed by taking a series of measures ranging from the repeal of the IRA [Industrial Relations Act] and the POA [Public Order Act] to a review of the lowest wages going through the unemployment allowance, real participation in enterprise management, new rights for wage earners, etc.

But something that must also be said--something which we will never stop repeating --is that, after 5 years of MMM and PSM administration, the voters in the end will judge this administration above all in the light of unemployment, inflation, and purchasing power, moreover within an international context of relentless competition and in the context of a disastrous local economic heritage.

Let us spell things out the way they are: If, under a MMM and PSM administration, there is no revival of investments by local and foreign sources in the private sector above all but also in the public, semigovernment, cooperative, and "self-help" sectors, then there will be no decline in unemployment.

If, under an MMM and PSM administration, there is no increase in exports along with a revival of the production of items designed to replace imports, then there will be no restoration of the balance of payments and the direct result will be the continuation of IMF control over the country with austerity, a wage freeze, pressure on rice and flour subsidies, etc.

Now, this revival of investments, this increase in exports, and this resumption of the production of items designed to replace imports will not come about if a MMM and PSM administration does not manage to rally that majority of enterprise managers and supervisory personnel who will abide by the verdict of the voters.

The MMM and the PSM are perfectly clear on that.

They know who the local high-finance filibusterers are, those in the style of the Willot Brothers in France.

They know that a tremendous effort will be required on the part of the Mauritian enterprise managers to bring about modern and "participatory" management.

But they also know that the way to achieve a decrease in unemployment and a restoration of the balance of payments is not systematically to antagonize all the enterprise managers by pursuing an extremist mixture which would lump all bosses together as "wild bosses" and by coming out with such dangerous slogans as "General elections--kick all bosses out!"

They also know that too many socialist militants and labor unionists do not make the effort necessary in order better to understand the way in which the enterprises work and to realize what causes the success or failure of an enterprise in an international context of relentless competition above all.

To bring this about, to rally this majority of enterprise managers and supervisory personnel who will abide by the verdict of the voters, an MMM and PSM administration must clearly spell out certain things and it has already done so.

That above all covers the area of nationalizations contained in the MMM and PSM administration programs.

It has already done this with precision in this administration program itself and it is more than regrettable that the leaders of the Mauritian employers, such as Dawood Rawat or Francis Rey are still not aware of this and demand further specific statements because of that.

The "quality" of nationalizations, in other words, and the manner of compensation.

But the enterprise managers would also like to know what leeway would be left to the enterprises that will remain beyond the field of nationalization in taxation, financial, and other terms; how the new rights to be given the wage earners would be expressed in terms of work discipline and productivity; what kind of government supervision pressure would be exerted upon the enterprise managers themselves, etc.

All of these are questions which we have already tackled and to which we will come back so that the enterprise managers and supervisory personnel may understand us better.

For today, let us conclude by spelling things out for the benefit of the "radical" tendencies in the MMM. The MMM and the PSM intend neither to radicalize nor to moderate their administration program.

One aspect of this program is the attitude which a MMM and PSM administration would adopt with respect to the enterprise managers.

We have just once again spelled out this attitude earlier.

It likewise will not change. Here again, there will be neither "radicalization" nor "moderation."

The "radical" tendencies in the MMM challenge the MMM and PSM administration program and would like to radicalize it.

That is their right.

But it is their duty to abide by the will of the majority within the MMM and to make their challenge in strict compliance with party discipline.

These "radical" tendencies of course also challenge the attitude regarding the enterprise managers which derives from the MMM and PSM administration program.

That likewise is their right.

But here again, it is their duty to abide by the will of the majority and not to adopt a way of behavior which would force that majority to dissociate itself from them.

This is another point we will come back to so that everything may be clearly understood within the MMM and so that indispensable party discipline may prevail.

5058
CSO: 4719/771

SECURITY MINISTER CONCLUDES VISIT TO PORTUGAL

Statement on Dissidents in Lisbon

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 25 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Jacinto Veloso, member of the FRELIMO Party Politburo and minister of security in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique], was received yesterday by General Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic, to whom he delivered a message from President Samora Machel.

Maj Gen Jacinto Veloso who also left Portugal yesterday following an 8-day visit to that European country, informed President Ramalho Eanes concerning the situation being experienced in southern Africa and specifically in Mozambique. According to that member of the party and government leadership, the situation should be of concern to the entire world because of the problems it poses to world peace.

Concerning news reports about the activities in Lisbon by individuals linked to criminal actions in Mozambique, Jacinto Veloso told the PORTUGUESE NEWS AGENCY (ANOP) that the situation does not worry the party and government of Mozambique because "if that delegation closes down, South Africa would certainly try to find some other solution" allowing it to continue its attacks on the RPM.

He emphasized that there is nothing political about the armed groups active in Mozambique, since they are "armed groups of bandits financed and trained by certain South African military groups for actions aimed at disturbing our economy." Jacinto Veloso added that the practices of those groups prove that they are "purely terrorists."

Statement on South Africa

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 82 p 8

[Report on interview with Minister of Security Jacinto Veloso by the Portuguese newspaper EXPRESSO in Lisbon; date not specified]

[Text] "The West should know that South Africa is the biggest obstacle to cooperation between us Africans and the Western countries." So said Maj Gen Jacinto Veloso, member of the FRELIMO Party Politburo and minister of security in the

RPM. Jacinto Veloso made his statements in an interview granted to the Portuguese newspaper EXPRESSO during his 8-day visit to Portugal. That member of the party and government leadership returned to Mozambique yesterday, saying at the Maputo Airport that the Portuguese authorities "are quite alert" to the seriousness of the situation in southern Africa.

Quoting Minister Jacinto Veloso, the Portuguese newspaper writes: "The West should know that the one destabilizing that part of southern Africa is precisely South Africa. It is South Africa which is sowing war, organizing boycotts of all kinds, and--by using the powerful resources at its disposal--sabotaging the economies of peoples who want to go their own way. That is what is happening with us in Mozambique."

He added that South Africa is the biggest obstacle to Africa's cooperation with the West for "reasons that are obvious," but also because of issues having to do with security for its property and people.

He continued: "It is South Africa which crosses the frontier into our country, kills our inhabitants, sows terror, and destroys strategic objectives related to our economic plan or to supplies for the inhabitants by blowing up bridges and railroads and so on."

Concerning Mozambique's socialist option and the possible implications that position might have with respect to relations with capitalist countries, the minister of security emphasized: "Do the countries that want to cooperate with us do so with respect for our options, or do they do it so that we will be what they want us to be? We do not interfere in the internal affairs of other countries. We ask that others do not interfere in ours."

The EXPRESSO reporter asked: "But aren't you interfering in South Africa's internal affairs?"

Jacinto Veloso answered: "Not at all. What we condemn in South Africa is what everybody condemns: apartheid. Portugal also condemns it. It is an institutionalized crime. The only thing is that we suffer retaliation from South Africa because we are closer, and also because it wants to prevent the establishment in its vicinity of independent nations representing a challenge to its attempt at racist hegemony. Because that is the sole problem: apartheid and its continuation."

The reporter pressed the issue of the undeclared war being waged against us by South Africa. He asked if it was not the result of Mozambique's socialist option.

Jacinto Veloso explained: "We have the best of relations with capitalist countries. Portugal is one example. We also have good relations with nonsocialist African countries."

The RPM's minister of security said later in the interview that "we do not have--and we have said so several times--ANC bases in our territory, and that

is the opposite of South Africa's conduct, since it maintains camps along our frontier where it trains mercenaries and bandits for operations against us."

So the issue is not one between capitalism and socialism. The issue is institutionalized racism--the inequality of citizens before the law. That is EXPRESSO's conclusion based on the Mozambican minister's statements.

In another part of the interview, he also said: "When South Africa says it is pursuing terrorists who take refuge in Mozambique and claims that they are members of the ANC, there is reason to ask why South Africa attempted the coup in the Seychelles, where there is no ANC, and why it invaded Angola in 1975, since there was no ANC there, either."

The interview published in the most recent edition of that Portuguese weekly is accompanied by photographs and a map that reveal the South African Army's direct participation in acts of aggression against our country.

The article also says that the RPM's minister of security showed EXPRESSO's reporter various documents making it "clear that part of the leadership of the Movement Against Mozambique is based in Lisbon and is also scattered in Cascais, Montijo, and so on."

The question of Cahora Bassa was also discussed.

11798
CSO: 4742/272

MOZAMBIQUE

NATIONAL PARTY CONFERENCE ANNOUNCES DECISIONS

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 22 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpts] An important final document was approved by the delegates to the FRELIMO Party's First National Conference, which was held in Maputo last week.

The FRELIMO Party chairman has ordered that the document be widely disseminated by the media so that the ideas it contains will be assimilated by all the people and used as a working tool.

The document is divided basically into three parts: Introduction; Changes to the Party Program and Statutes; and the process of drafting theses for the Fourth FRELIMO Party Congress.

The document mentions a few examples of the way in which that commitment must be fulfilled. For instance, "mobilization for preparations for the congress must have as its objective to insure that every Mozambican citizen feels that the congress is a decisive moment for improving life."

In preparation for the major objectives of the congress, the conference emphasized at once the duty of every worker "to make an individual commitment to produce more than what is called for in the plan's goals."

The document says: "The fourth congress must be a high point in the life of the party--the moment when the entire party evaluates the work done since the third congress." Later it adds the following:

In analyzing the nature of the decisions reached at that time, the "First National Party Conference noted that the objectives defined at the third congress remain valid and correct, because it is socialism that will eliminate hunger, endemic diseases, nakedness, and poverty; it is socialism that will wipe out the underdevelopment in which we live.

"The congress cannot be regarded only as a meeting that lasts a certain number of days. The congress is an entire process for imparting life to our structures, vitalizing the life of the party, and analyzing its life's concerns and advances."

The final document says: "The First National Party Conference also noted that serious problems exist in our advance. Some are the result of our errors and

insufficiencies. Many are the result of unprecedeted blockades and acts of sabotage and aggression undertaken against us by imperialism."

On the basis of its analysis of the profound revolutionary changes that have come about since the third congress was held, the conference "noted that thorough study and reflection concerning our party's program and statutes must be undertaken with a view to introducing the necessary changes."

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CSO: 4742/272

MOZAMBIQUE

BULGARIAN DELEGATION MEETS WITH MACHEL

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Marshal Samora Moises Machel, president of the FRELIMO Party and the People's Republic of Mozambique, yesterday received in Maputo a high-level Bulgarian delegation headed by Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and secretary for economic policy of the BCP [Bulgarian Communist Party]. High-level party and government talks between the two countries also began yesterday.

Marcelino dos Santos, member of teh Politburo of the FRELIMO Party and secretary for economic policy, said at the beginning of the talks that "we believe that the composition of your delegation reflects your determination to strengthen the knowledge of real Mozambican situation and to find ways to increase and strengthen our cooperation."

Ognyan Doynov, member of the BCP Politburo and secretary for economic policy, speaking at the beginning of the talks, said that "deep friendship between our two party and state maximum leaders has already become a decisive factor for a multifaceted cooperation in the political, economic, cultural and defense areas."

"Your party and state are targets of attacks by imperialists because your struggle for the establishment of a new society and affirmation of victory of socialism in Africa constitutes a threat to the imperialist designs in this region," said Doynov, making reference to imperialist actions in this area.

The Mozambican delegation to the Mozambican-Bulgarian talks is headed by Marcelino dos Santos and includes Rui Gonzalez, the state secretary for the Accelerated Program of the Limpopo and Incomati Valley, and many party and state leaders.

The Bulgarian delegation includes Emil Khristov, member of the BCP Central Committee; Stanoi Yonev, chief of the construction departments of the PCB Central Committee; Spas Georgiev, deputy minister of foreign trade; and other high officials.

11635
CSO: 4742/265

MOZAMBIQUE

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH CAPITALISM SPELLED OUT

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Mar 82 p 1

[Commentary by Antonio Souto: "From the Smile to the Ship"]

[Text] "Along with military aggression, the imperialists have initiated a subtle economic blockade against our country because we will not allow anyone to make our decisions for us," President Samora Machel said Thursday.

The chief of state also declared that our country is the victim of "blackmail by some Western capitalist countries because we do not belong to certain financial organizations under their control."

It is the first time that, publicly and in this manner, our party and state leader has denounced this position.

In this accusation, now clearly spelled out, we find an explanation for the strange news (?) reports about our country, reports with which several news agencies have been flooding the "public opinion" market.

On one hand, there are reports of possibilities for large investments in the RPM [People's Republic of Mazambique]. It is written that the mutual advantages are numerous and glowing. This is on the side of subtle propaganda, the captivating smile. On the other hand, it is said that some thousands (even millions) of dollars in investments and loans are on ice until we join the capitalist family. Here we have the open blackmail, the cynical smile. Thus, on one hand, they are patting us on the shoulder and, on the other hand, there is the threat that either we accept the tip for our services or we feel the whip.

But why should we join this "family," when other countries in a situation like ours did so over a decade ago and now find themselves worse off than before?

To us, the situation is clear; either we compromise with these institutions as they operate today, and always occupy the place of an underdeveloped country in the sphere of the capitalist powers, or we build socialism and establish our economic independence. There is no middle ground. We do not reject economic relations with capitalist institutions, but we will firmly reject them if it means giving up our capacity to determine our own future. This is very clear, because freedom and dignity are invaluable. We will not sign away our freedom for a price and we will not sell our dignity.

6362
CSO: 4742/257

MOZAMBIQUE

MABOR TIRE FACTORY RESUMES PRODUCTION

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpts] MABOR de Mocambique, a tire and inner tube factory located near Maputo, which had been out of operation since last year for lack of raw materials, resumed its normal production this week.

MABOR de Mocambique, with a total of close to 564 workers, including the manufacturing, administrative and auxiliary services sectors, has a capacity to produce close to 112,000 tires of all types per year.

The training of Mazambican cadres at various levels was one of the concerns considered by the firm immediately after the beginning of its operations, in order to permit full development of the productive activities of the enterprise.

In addition, MABOR de mocambique has already sent abroad Mazambican workers to train in various specialities, among them the training of machine operators and supervisors for the various sections of the factory.

Once they return, these experts in the tire industry work at the firm and one of their basic functions is to transmit the knowledge acquired abroad to their colleagues, in addition to directing productive work.

MABOR de Mocambique is a strategic firm, under the control of the Council of Ministers, which traditionally has been outstanding in fulfilling the production goals set for it.

The firm is also an example of good organization, discipline and cleanliness, and is also a sector of activity showing the lowest index of absenteeism in our country, as was reported at one of the expanded session of the Council of Ministers last year.

The tires and inner tubes produced by the firm comfortably supply the domestic market, and also are exported, constituting one of the large sources of income in our country.

The acquisition and installation of various types of equipment of the MABOR de Mocambique represented an investment of over 1 million contos, of which almost 80 percent was from the Mozambican state.

11635
CSO: 4742/265

MOZAMBIQUE

COOPERATION WITH HUNGARY: BUS FACTORY, SERUM LAB

Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpts] "Our cooperation is really extensive and broad in scope, and it is respected because of that. It has a permanent character and is planned for the mutual benefit of Hungary and Mozambique." So said Gabor Suto, the Hungarian People's Republic's ambassador accredited to our country, during a press conference in Maputo yesterday.

During his 2.5-hour meeting with reporters, Gabor Suto expressed his satisfaction "with the way in which relations of friendship and cooperation are developing in various areas between the two countries."

The assembly plant for Ikarus buses, which will start up this year, was singled out as one of the vivid examples drawing the two countries closer together. The plant in question is to assemble 50 single--that is, unarticulated--units by the end of the year. The preliminary work needed to get the plant started is currently underway.

In its first phase, that Mozambican-Hungarian bus factory will work with parts imported from the Hungarian People's Republic, but they will gradually be replaced by locally produced parts. In the very near future, the plant is scheduled to reach an annual production of 300 buses. Our country currently has a total of 120 conventional and articulated Ikarus buses.

The Hungarian ambassador to our country said that the plant for the production of serums will also open in Beira in October or November of this year. He added that the experimental phase may begin during that period due to the high level of technical requirements imposed by modern technology. The site has been visited frequently by technicians from the WHO to acquaint themselves with local conditions.

In addition, the Hungarian People's Republic is currently studying the possibility of purchasing various Mozambican manufactured products. Hungary is studying the possibility of buying tea, cotton, wood, and medicinal herbs for the pharmaceutical industry in that European socialist country.

11798
CSO: 4742/269

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PORtUGUESE CHURCH FOOD ASSISTANCE--The Portuguese Episcopal Committee for Social and Charitable Action yesterday issued an appeal to all Portuguese Christians to aid thousands of Mozambicans affected by the drought in Nampula Province. Meanwhile, the Kingdom of the Netherlands has financed a food project for our country, providing for the delivery of seed, in accordance with an agreement signed last year between the FAO and the Department for Prevention of and Combat Against Natural Disasters. The food aid from the Portuguese Episcopate is in response to an appeal launched by our party and state leadership to the international community, in light of the effects of the drought in the People's Republic of Mozambique. According to the Portuguese Episcopal Committee for Social and Charitable Action, donations will be collected in the parishes and sent to CARITAS POKJGUESA, which will then ship them to Nampula Province. The 2 consecutive years of drought in the north and northeast of Nampula Province have left thousands of people with an enormous food shortage. The Netherlands has financed a program of food assistance to our country, consisting of bean, green vegetable, "mapira" and rice seed, under the terms of an agreement between the FAO and the Department for the Prevention of and Combat Against Natural Disasters. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 17 Mar 82 p 1] 6362

AVAILABILITY OF CIGARETTES--The shortage of several brands of cigarettes on the local market will be relieved this week, Antonio de Almeida Matos, chief of the Directive Unit of the Food Sector, has told our reporters. The official said that the current cigarette shortage was caused by the delay in the receipt of cigarette paper. This shipment of paper has arrived in the country and, according to Matos, the tobacco companies have already received the paper and have resumed operations to supply the local market. The fact that the cigarette shortage appeared a few days after the announcement of an increase in taxes on tobacco, beer and other spirits, with the consequent change in the retail price of cigarettes, was simply a coincidence and not a result of the measure. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 82 p 3] 6362

GEORGIAN SSR OFFICIAL--Otar D. Kinkladze, minister of education of the Georgian SSR, arrived yesterday morning in Maputo for a week's visit in the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. On his arrival at the Mavalane International Airport, where he was met by Fernando Ganhao, rector of the Eduardo Mondlane University, the visitor said he was in Mozambique at the invitation of the Mozambican authorities to "make a contribution to the development of the National Education System [SNE]." Kinkladze said that one of the matters to be taken up during

the discussions, which will begin today, is "the provision of more Soviet education specialists to the RPM to assist in developing the SNE." The Georgian minister of education explained that other tasks will be carried out during his stay in Mozambique, including several working visits to Maputo and Nampula provinces. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 20 Mar 82 p 8] 6362

PORtUGUESE COOPERATION--Kruss Abecassis, president of the Lisbon Municipal Chamber, arrived in the Mozambican capital early yesterday afternoon. He is here to meet with the Executive Council of the City of Maputo to examine possibilities for cooperation in various areas. The Portuguese official was welcomed at the Maputo international airport by Maj Gen Hama Thai, president of the Executive Council of the City of Maputo; Shafurdina Kahn, director of the European and American Division of the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and the Portuguese ambassador to the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique]. Abecassis, of the Democratic Alliance, has been president of the Lisbon chamber since December 1979. He said he gives great importance to this visit, which is within the current development of relations between Portugal and the RPM. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 19 Mar 82 p 8] 6362

PURCHASE OF BRAZILIAN SHRIMPBOATS--PESCAMAR, a specialized enterprise headquartered in Beira, will soon receive three new shrimpboats, purchased by our country from Brazil. The purchase is based on a contract signed between our government and Brazil in 1976, providing for the acquisition of Aripem shrimpboats. The boats acquired now were built expressly for Mozambique. The boats have 8 cabins for crew and on-board personnel and can carry a total of 17 people. There are also two galleys, in addition to sophisticated equipment for shrimp fishing. Speaking with our Beira bureau, Carlos Fernandes told us that the fishing enterprise has had transportation problems. "We have two trucks to transport our products and this makes our work very difficult and slow," he said. As a related problem, he noted that operations at the docks have been conducted quite poorly, although he said that the problem was apparently being solved. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 18 Mar 82 p 3] 6362

INDIAN COOPERATION--A protocol will be signed today in Maputo by the governments of India and the People's Republic of Mozambique [RPM], regarding bilateral cooperation in the aluminum industry to be established in our country at medium range, we learned from a source in the National Directorate of Energy. The protocol, to be signed today, follows discussions in Maputo between Mozambican and Indian delegations. The Indian delegation was led by Ram Ganapati, secretary of the department of mines in the Ministry of Steel and Mines. The visiting delegation, which will leave for India today, was received yesterday by Antonio Branco, Mozambican minister of industry and energy. This morning Secretary Ganapati will be received by Prakash Ratilal, minister-governor of the Bank of Mozambique, with whom he will discuss questions of mutual interest. The Indian delegation also includes representatives of some companies with considerable expertise and background in the aluminum sector and in matters of consultation to carry out this cooperative project between India and the RPM. During its stay in Mozambique, the visiting delegation went to several locations in the country directly or indirectly related to the matter at hand, notably, to the HCB (Cahora Bassa Hydroelectric Complex) in Tete Province. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 82 p 1] 6362

MEASURES AGAINST MANPOWER SHORTAGE--Stabilization of the seasonal labor force in the "Sena Sugar States," in Luabo, will come about through diversification of the company's activities and creation of working and social conditions for the workers so that they can benefit from the status of employees. In an interview with the Beira bureau fo RM-JORNAL, Joaquim de Carvalho, director of the company, said that Sena Sugar States plans to introduce other activities and will no longer devote itself exclusively to growing cane and producing sugar. The definitive solution to the manpower shortage is to abolish the present system of operations in enterprises devoted to a single crop, such as cotton, tea or sugar. In the interview, Carvalho cited the problems created last year by the manpower shortage. In fact, when it came time to cut the cane, Sena Sugar States in Luabo had manpower problems. According to Radio Mozambique, every year season workers from the region and from Alto Mozambique, namely from Ilo and Alto Molocue, pour into Luabo. Last year, however, there were not enough workers; party and state agencies were obliged to mobilize workers in the region of Luabo to prevent the sugar cane harvest campaign from failing. Carvalho said the solution to the problem is to make full use of the manpower, creating better working and social conditions so that a number of workers will remain in the area, interested in taking part in the activities of the company, which should keep them busy throughout the year, thus avoiding financial problems for the company. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 16 Mar 82 p 10] 6362.

GDR MOVIE PROJECTOR DONATION--Two movie projectors have been given to AMASP [Mozambican Association for Friendship and Solidarity with Peoples] by the GDR League for Friendship with Peoples, according to an announcement by Abner Sansao Muthemba, secretary general of AMASP. The two 35mm movie projectors and their screens were delivered from the GDR League for Friendship with Peoples through its representative in Mozambique, Herald Heinke. The agreement between AMASP and the GDR Friendship League was signed in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, in June 1981 by the respective secretaries general, Abner Sansao Muthemba and Ulrich Nakosch. On the basis of that agreement, the two organizations also signed a protocol of cooperation covering 1981 and 1982. Since then, the two organizations for solidarity have been devoting themselves to the development of relations between the peoples of the RPM [People's Republic of Mozambique] and the GDR. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 2 Apr 82 p 2] 11798

BRITISH LEYLAND BUS ORDER -- The People's Republic of Mozambique has ordered 200 Victoria buses from Great Britain, valued at 10 million pound sterling (some 670 million meticals), according to a note issued by the British Embassy in Maputo. The new vehicles will be used in the cities of Maputo and Beira, according to the document. The first 12 buses will arrive in Mozambique in the middle of this year, and the rest at the end of the year. A team of 12 persons from the Leyland vehicles factory, from whom the buses were ordered, will stay in our country until 1985 to train national experts and give assistance in maintaining the vehicles. To implement this plan the Overseas Development Administration of Great Britain has made an offer in the amount of 1 million pounds sterling. The chassis of the Victoria buses will be built in Great Britain and will have Leyland engines, gear boxes and axles. The bodies of the first 50 units will also be built in that country, and the rest will be assembled in Mozambique. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 26 Mar 82 p 8] 11635

COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH NORWAY -- Yesterday Mozambique and Norway signed a cooperation protocol in Maputo for 1982-1986 according to which Norway in each of these years will make donations valued at 70 million Norwegian kroners (approximately 480 million meticals) for programs of economic development of our country. The documents were signed for Mozambique by Henny de Almeida Matos of the National Office of International Cooperation, and for Norway by Herman Pedersen, the assistant director general of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Kingdom of Norway. The funds will be used in energy and maritime transportation, fields covered by the cooperation agreement between the two countries. "The protocol we have just signed is proof of our expanded cooperation, because our two countries have worked to this end," said Henny de Almeida Matos after signing these important documents. Henny Matos also pointed out that cooperation between the two nations contributed to the implementation of the projects contained in the Prospective Indicative Plan [PPI], so that Mozambique may break its economic dependence on South Africa. "During our visits we had the opportunity to see the efforts being made for the development of the country, in the framework of your 10-year projects, and we found that it is ambitious but reasonable, because Mozambican people are good workers," said Herman Pedersen on the occasion. [Text] [Maputo NOTICIAS in Portuguese 27 Mar 82 p 1] 11635

CSO: 4742/265

STRATEGIST'S VIEWS ON POSSIBLE SWAPO VICTORY AT POLLS

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 30 Mar 82 p 3

[Text] SWAPO can win an election in South-West Africa and South Africa must accept the fact that it will have to be able to coexist with a SWAPO government there. A strategy of all or nothing is not always the best and compromises will have to be made sometimes. This is what Prof Mike Hough said yesterday at the campus of the University of Pretoria where he is director of the Institute of Strategic Studies. Professor Hough was speaking at a gathering of the faculty's forum on the subject of the security situation in the South-West after independence.

He said that he doubts whether a Westminister type election can be held in the South-West and we will have to accept a SWAPO victory.

He pointed to a cultural gap which is leading South Africans to think that the Ovambos will not vote for the revolutionary forces, because they have suffered under those forces' terroristic attacks. He said that the revolutionary movement can have also become a myth.

Israel

A SWAPO government in the South-West will mean that South Africa will be fighting on the Orange River border; this will be easier because this is a shorter frontier, fewer troops will be needed and there will be no long logistics problems. Military actions in the South-West are already costing us about 400 million rand annually, this comes to more than 1 million rand per day without counting in the economic support being given to the South-West. There are also indications of a Soviet strategy of keeping our troops pinned down in the South-West while the ANC infiltrates South Africa.

Unlike Israel South Africa will also continue to have strategic depths, while Western pressure over the South-West will diminish. However, political pressure on South Africa itself will be increasing, because South Africa will be regarded as the last relic of colonialism.

This will be giving us less time for internal adaptations, while Angola will be wanting to get a grip on UNITA. This can mean that Cuban troops could then be in the South-West. The question of Walvis Bay will be creating problems and it will be difficult for South Africa to retain this harbor and it will be necessary to go into negotiations.

Then the question also comes up as to what the reaction of the right wing element in South Africa will be if SWAPO wins. If the South African government creates the impression that it is withdrawing from the South-West too hastily this will be providing ammunition to the right wingers. A SWAPO victory can also serve as a new inspiration for the ANC to intensify their actions. But the ANC will not be having the same ethnic basis in the South-West as is now the case with SWAPO in Angola.

Gold Price

For 6 years South Africa has been coexisting with Mozambique and it is not impossible for there to be a detente with a SWAPO government. The South-West will continue to be economically dependent on South Africa.

Minister of Foreign Affairs Pik Botha has already said that it is not worth the trouble of having sanctions invoked against us for the sake of the South-West. This is a realistic view, according to Professor Hough who added that the South-West will become a heavier burden on South Africa with the workload and economic problems arising from there at a time when the rate of growth and the price of gold are falling.

7964

CSO: 4701/49

SOUTH AFRICA

PROGRESS IN KRYGKOR'S ARMS SELF-SUFFICIENCY DRIVE REPORTED

Capetown DIE BURGER in Afrikaans 3 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] The manufacturing capabilities of KRYGKOR's (Armaments Corporation) own branches and private companies has not increased to such a level that with respect to some of the armaments it is not only possible to fulfill South Africa's total requirements, but there is also a reserve capability for an eventual increase in demand.

According to Minister of Defense Magnus Malan, who yesterday tabled a white paper in Parliament dealing with defense and armaments procurement, this has been done in an effort to eliminate the remaining importation of strategic and highly developed armaments.

However, it has not yet been possible to attain self-sufficiency at all levels.

In instances where reserve capabilities are still lacking, advanced technology is being established at existing manufacturers having related capabilities. Where such technology is not easily obtainable, because of the arms boycott, it is being mastered through our own research and development.

Overshadowed

The production capabilities of all the manufacturing branches of KRYGKOR have been increased either by expanding existing facilities or by the establishment of new plants.

General Malan said that with respect to new products the new 155 mm cannon and the new multiple launcher artillery rocket system have attracted a lot of attention. These have somewhat overshadowed the new R4 rifle with matching ammunition and the putting into service of the Samil operational vehicles as well as the attack vehicles' six-multiple missiles.

Categories

High points in local development have been a mobile tropo-telecommunication system for tactical command and control and an ultrahigh frequency single side band radio having frequency shift capabilities for secure links.

General Malan mentioned the following categories where self sufficiency has already been achieved: Artillery guns and rockets, artillery fire control equipment, short range guided missiles, mini-computers, mine detectors, mine detonators and mine resistant vehicles, operational vehicles, armored vehicles, tactical communications equipment, anti-personnel, anti-vehicle and programmed landmines, weapons and ammunition.

To be sure one of the problems is insufficient funds for basic research, in view of the irrevocability of the arms boycott.

With respect to the exportation of armaments General Malan said that there is an overproduction in the world and moreover certain big powers are using this as a form of aid through subsidized prices and unbelievably low financing accommodations.

In order to penetrate this highly competitive market KRYGKOR is counting mostly on the fact that the production available from South Africa has been operationally evaluated and any deficiencies eliminated, moreover, the highest quality standards are being maintained throughout.

7964

CSO: 4701/49

PRIME MINISTER ISSUES WARNING TO AWB

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — There was no room in South Africa for communists or neo-Nazis, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, warned the leader of the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche.

His remarks concerning the Jewish people were offensive and objectionable, Mr Botha told the House of Assembly yesterday.

Mr Botha was speaking on his Budget Vote in response to a request to him by Mr Louis Nel (NP Pretoria Central) to make a statement about the AWB leader's remark that he would remove the vote from Jewish citizens.

"Perhaps we should not give these botheads too much attention," Mr Botha said.

"They are very brave at their meetings, marching about in leggings but seem to be absent from the front ranks when it comes to the defence of their country."

He supported the Minister of Law and Order,

Mr Louis le Grange, in his warning to Mr Terre'Blanche that he and his followers had better think carefully before clashing with the State.

"These people seem to have a lot of superfluous energy and if they do not want to apply it in defending their country, we can think of a few other tasks they could do — such as certain areas that need clearing of leftover beercans."

Mr Botha's remarks drew general laughter from the House. He then turned to Mr Terre'Blanche's reported remarks about the Jewish community.

The Jewish people had served South Africa loyally and had sacrificed their blood at times, Mr Botha said.

"His references to the Jewish people have been highly offensive and objectionable and all sane South Africans will dissociate themselves from them."

CSO: 4700/1107

APPOINTMENT OF NEW UN COMMISSIONER FOR SWA CRITICIZED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text]

IT'S BEEN rather quiet on the South West African diplomatic front for some time. Far too long it seems.

Because Mr Pik Botha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, has just given the United Nations a blast, declaring that the appointment of Mr B C Mishra as United Nations Commissioner for South West Africa is provocative, particularly at this sensitive stage of the negotiations.

"The South African Government does not, and will not, recognise the so-called United Nations Council for Namibia and its Commissioner for Namibia," he says in a letter to the UN Secretary-General, Mr Javier Perez de Cuellar.

Mr Botha stresses that the appointment again "demonstrates that the UN has no desire to depart from its adopted course of favouring Swapo to the exclusion of the democratic parties of the territory." It's nice to see that Mr Botha is back in action, since his brushes with the UN have been so frequent, and so vehement, that the dispute has not been the same without these exchanges.

This time, however, he is not alone in voicing his opposition to the appointment. The Western contact group is alarmed over it.

When the UN General Assembly approved Mr Mishra's nomination without a vote, the British Ambassador, Sir Anthony Parsons, attacked it as potentially dangerous to the negotiations for a settlement.

He made it clear that the contact group wanted the post to stay empty and that Mr Mishra would be allowed no part in the negotiations.

Mr Mishra, 53, India's former chief del-

egate, succeeds Mr Martti Ahtisaari of Finland in the R90 000-a-year post. He is regarded as an "energetic activist" in Third World politics and has taken a strong anti-Western line on economic issues relating to the Third World. The West, on the one hand, fears that Mr Mishra will interfere with the negotiations — and on the other that South Africa may use his appointment as a reason for delaying a settlement.

Warning

Mr Botha's letter does not indicate any such intention on South Africa's part but he warns that the South African Government "cannot be held responsible for any detrimental effect this appointment might have on the delicate negotiations." It is a warning Mr De Cuellar would do well to heed.

The negotiations meanwhile have been brought to a halt by Swapo and not by South Africa, since it was Swapo which refused to accept proposals — already accepted by the South African Government — for a one man-two vote system for the UN-supervised election.

The constituent assembly to be elected would consist half of constituency representatives and the other half of members chosen by proportional representation.

Swapo and the Frontline States complained that the system was too complex and favoured minority parties.

The West changed these proposals so that each voter would cast only one ballot, which would be counted twice, but the split-representation system was not amended.

Swapo still maintains that the proposals are an attempt to "beguile, deceive, dupe and confound" the Namibian people.

Until the Western contact group can break the deadlock, Phase One of the negotiations — dealing with constitutional principles and voting procedures — will not be rounded off.

Phase Two, the more difficult part, dealing with the UN supervision of the transition and the world organisation's ability to act impartially — still lies ahead. The chances of South West Africa achieving independence this year are thus remote.

Was it not General Magnus Malan who said that the South African forces will be stationed in South West Africa indefinitely?

It looks as if the long-drawn-out dispute will take much longer to resolve than the UN thinks.

NIGERIA'S ECONOMIC WOES PLEASE SOUTH AFRICANS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Apr 82 p 6

[Article by Aida Parker: "SA Enemy Nigeria is in Trouble"]

[Text]

THE SEYCHELLES
apart, South Africa internationally has a lot going for it right now. The Falklands debacle has re-focused Western attention on Simonstown. More importantly, the RSA's most powerful, most implacable enemy in Black Africa suddenly finds itself heavily defanged.

That is Nigeria. Using oil blackmail, Nigeria helped considerably in sledgehammering Rhodesia into extinction. It has long promised to do the same for South Africa. A few years back, it was well positioned to attempt that.

In 1976, at the peak of the oil price squeeze, Nigeria's gross domestic product stood at R32 000-million vs a South African GDP for that year of R29 000-million. With its huge development programmes, Nigeria found itself the most attractive export market in Africa, with the accompanying political pull.

In 1978 Britain's Under-Secretary for Trade, Mr Michael Meacher, told the Commons that Britain's exports to Nigeria were almost double those to

South Africa. He added: "I am sure companies will draw their own conclusions . . ."

That feeling also permeated the White House, sending President Carter scurrying off to Lagos to court Africa's burly new financial giant.

On a slide

Those palmy days are now over. By 1980, Nigeria's GDP was already on a slide. It was in that year that President Shehu Shagari, a northern Moslem from the Hausa-Fulani tribe, declared "holy war" against South Africa.

Today he has other things on his mind. Few yet fully comprehend the extent of the disaster now overtaking the OPEC cartel nations. Overall, the estimated OPEC current account surplus of \$62 000-million for 1981 has slumped to an estimated \$32 000-million for 1982. Far worse is expected.

Forecasters are now talking about a \$20 000-million deficit by 1984 unless there is both a resurgence in demand and a strong cut-back in OPEC-nation development programmes.

One of the nine of

the 13 OPEC members now failing to sell enough oil to cover their budget requirements is Nigeria.

In January, 1981, Nigeria was pumping 2 090 000 barrels a day (b/d). To meet its already slashed-back commitments, it should now be pumping at least 1.3 mbd, this based on a selling price of \$36 a barrel.

Budget cut

Partly due to a price dispute with Gulf and Shell, and a wildly misplaced pricing policy generally, Nigeria is currently pumping 650 000 bd, 50 percent below requirements. And the price? The spot price for Britain's North Sea oil is currently \$31, so customers are not exactly beating a path to Nigeria's door.

The economic and political effects of this are horrendous, and not for Nigeria alone. There has been an emergency cut of \$3 000-million in the national budget. Last December curbs were announced aimed at delaying or discouraging about \$5 000-million worth of imports.

But in February Nigeria's imports still totalled \$1 800-million. The Government has now slapped a freeze on virtually all imports. As this covers food, clothing, vehicles and spares, household commodities and even medical equipment, this is going to hit the commercial and consumer sectors hard, adding still further to already serious social unrest.

By mid-1981 the Central Bank had already begun delaying remittances abroad such as voucher payments and letters of credit. Companies have been asked to stagger interest and dividend payments to overseas shareholders, to relieve some of the pressure on sagging foreign re-

serves. By January, reserves had slumped to \$4 500-million, a drop of 50 percent in a year.

All new appointments to the civil service have been frozen; official travel suspended, except where authorised by the President; purchase of official vehicles curtailed. Student bursaries have been reduced, and they must now pay for their own food, transport and accommodation.

There have been drastic cuts in the over-ambitious R125 000-million five-year development programme, while the famed "Green Revolution," aimed at developing an agro-economic base against the day when the oil reserves dry up, is crumbling apart.

Suppliers hit

As contract after contract is cancelled or suspended, Nigeria's ballooning financial nightmare is bringing equally excruciating problems to its British, West German, Japanese and other big suppliers.

Internally, the new austerity programme, "The War on Waste," is seriously aggravating an already desperate unemployment situation, particularly in association with runaway inflation — a fearsome 100 percent in certain sectors.

Ally this with an exploding population (Nigeria expects a population of 100-million by 1985) and the results are potentially politically traumatic, especially in the overcrowded big cities. Shagari himself can have no illusions about the political risks involved.

Even inside his own party, there have long been angry questions about his executive ability, particularly about his bulldozer demands that work proceed on the new Nigerian Federal capital of Abuja, one of the costliest current projects anywhere in the world.

It is to the cities Shagari must be looking with most concern. Often forgotten is that in Africa politics happen in the towns. That is where you find the activists and the urban elite. No African Government has ever been overthrown by the raw peasants. And it is in the urban areas that formal opposition to Shagari is solidifying all the time.

It was because of growing divisions at home that Shagari was afraid to attend the last OAU summit: nervous that he might be the victim of another incident like that involving Jack Gowon, who was toppled from power while out of the country.

Harmed SA

For 20 years Nigeria has been very emotional about South Africa, largely because the RSA supported Biafra in the civil war. Since oil gave it political muscle, Nigeria has done South Africa some terrible injuries.

In the Angolan War Nigeria provided both financial and material backing for the Marxist MPLA on the grounds that it was helping to throw back "South African aggression." Nigeria was behind the mass African withdrawal from the 1976 Montreal Olympics after failing to get New Zealand expelled because of its earlier rugby tour of the RSA.

Nigeria played a major role in having South Africa expelled from the Board of Governors of the International Atomic Energy Commission. In 1977 it donated R9-million to Southern Africa terrorist groups. In 1978 it seized the 221 792-ton Safmarine tanker, Kulu, releasing it only after its cargo of crude had been pumped ashore.

Few South Africans will mourn if Shagari himself now comes a cropper.

PRIME MINISTER LASHES NEW CP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Apr 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Jaap Theron]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The Leader of the Conservative Party, Dr Andries Treurnicht, and his Parliamentary team, received a brounching in Parliament yesterday from the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, who took them up on the issues of power-sharing, a Coloured homeland, the 1977 constitutional proposals and what he called their "mean step" to split the National Party.

Mr Botha, who replied to the debate on his portfolio, warned the Treurnicht group that "we (the NP) will trample on and expose you," and that "correspondence between Dr Treurnicht and Dr Hartzenberg and the Prime Minister would be given to the Press to prove that they walked out by themselves and were not ordered to leave the NP."

Dr Treurnicht, by way of interjection, admitted that they had resigned.

But Mr Botha did not spare the lash.

He said the Member for Kuruman, Mr Jan Hoon, (formerly a Cape NP organiser and presently the whip of the CP), "has never been anything in his political life but very disloyal."

The Prime Minister backed the Vice-State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, who said Ministers, Deputy Ministers and NP MPs at the time knew that the 1977 constitutional proposals contained elements of power-sharing, and even Mr Daan van der Merwe (CP, Rissik) "had talked about power-sharing."

When Mr Van der Merwe made his speech, he had admitted that he at the time queried the possibility of power-sharing.

"But I was satisfied, from answers given, that power-sharing contained the germ of suicide for Whites and that there were no elements of power-sharing in the 1977 constitutional proposals."

Attack

The Prime Minister started his attack by accusing the Opposition in general of negativism with regard to reform in South Africa and urged them to take up a more positive stance in Parliament and to raise the level of debate.

Mr Botha agreed that the Vice-State President should remain outside party politics and he apologised to Mr

Schlebusch that his "personal" telegram to him had accidentally landed in the hands of the Press.

But Mr Schlebusch has a double role to play, namely that of Vice-State President and of Chairman of the President's Council. "I don't doubt that he knew what he was doing and that the facts which he brought out in the open at a Junior Rapportryers meeting in Pretoria were correct", Mr Botha said.

Coloureds

Regarding the future political position of the Coloureds, Mr Botha said part of the main problem was that that population group was excluded from decision-making.

"We cannot exclude them permanently, either by way of sowing suspicion among ourselves, or by using a semantic play of words."

He explained how the one NP Prime Minister after the other had said the Coloureds had to be uplifted, and how the Erica Theron Commission at the end recommended that the Westminster system offered no solution for the Coloureds' political aspirations.

Referring to the 1977 constitutional proposals, he said it had never changed the NP's policies. As soon as the President's Council's recommendations on the matter were received, it would still be taken to the party's congresses and by way of referendum to the nation for final decision.

"Thereafter the Assembly would have to approve it," Mr Botha stressed.

"To bring the Coloureds back to Parliament under the present Westminster system of government, would do them more harm than good."

Guidelines

He said the Government's broad guidelines on this matter were co-responsibility and decentralisation, or the division of power where necessary, in order to bring the administration closer to the people on the third level of government.

The same would apply to the second level.

Mr Botha stressed there would be joint consultation and co-responsibility on all levels of government and that "a Coloured or Asian homeland was out of the question."

Regarding power-sharing — the main issue on which the Conservatives broke away from the NP — Mr Botha said consultation and co-responsibility was a form of healthy power-sharing, without violating the principle of self-determination.

Referring to the "Treurnicht group" Mr Botha said it was not his intention to regard them as "big fish".

Ignore

"I think we should ignore them."

"They are only a group looking for attention."

"Their leader (Dr Treurnicht) was the victim of vengeful politicians."

"I did not think that he wanted to leave the NP, but rather that he was forced to walk out," Mr Botha said.

He said the former Lion of the North, Mr Hans Strijdom, had differed with Dr D F Malan in the caucus, taken his views to his own head committee and later also to his own congress and lost on each of those platforms — but he had accepted the decision of the party caucus at the end.

"But the Treurnicht group, who lost in the caucus, ran behind my back to the Transvaal NP head committee, which subsequently kicked them out and then had the audacity to say that I kicked them out."

"I say to the Members for Waterberg: (Dr Treurnicht), Rissik (Mr Daan van der Merwe), Waterkloof (Mr Tom Langley), Lichgenburg (Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg) and of Brakpan (Mr Frank le Roux) what have I done to you to deserve what you've done to me?"

"I knew you did not like me, but I still gave you a place in the hierarchy."

Trampled

"But you trampled on my trust in you — especially Dr Treurnicht and Dr Hartzenberg — whom I fully trusted in my Cabinet."

"I gave you eight days to reconsider your position."

VENDA CHIEF SENTENCED TO DEATH FOR MURDER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 82 p 12

[Text]

THOHOYANDOU.

—The former Deputy Minister of Posts and Telecommunications in Venda, Chief M F Ramovha (66), found guilty of the murder of a school principal in the Mulenzhe district in January last year, was sentenced to death in the Venda Supreme Court.

Mr Justice G P van Rhyn and two assessors found there were no extenuating circumstances in the chief's favour, but two accomplices, Thomas Ramovha (26), and Thomas Tshiololi (30), received 15 and 10 year jail sentences respectively. The court concluded that they were forced to obey the chief's instructions to kill the schoolmaster, Mr Phineas Nyathela.

In his judgment, Mr Justice Van Rhyn said the court accepted the evidence of two State witnesses, Mr John Shimbambu and Mr Phineas Morovhe, who both testified that Mr Nyathela was assaulted at a shebeen, before being shot

dead by the chief's son.

Both witnesses, initially charged as accomplices, said the body was then partially dismembered and put into a bag, before being thrown into the Levubu River. According to their evidence, the body parts were later burnt and then buried in a field near the chief's home.

A fourth accused in the case, Edward Mphaphuli (42), received a five year prison sentence, as the court found he was an accomplice after the crime and there was no evidence to prove he had been involved in the actual murder.

Mr Justice Van Rhyn said it was clear that this had been a ritual murder. He rejected the evidence of all the accused, who denied all knowledge of the incident.

Immediately after the sentences were passed, Miss M Joubert, defending Chief Ramovha, asked for leave to appeal against the death penalty. This was granted.

CFO: 4700/1107

BOB PARSONS JOINS PFP

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 82 p 12

[Text]

THE chairman of the Berea Johannesburg branch of the New Republic Party, Mr Bob Parsons, announced yesterday that he was joining the Progressive Federal Party because the NRP had sided with the Nationalist-Independent Ratepayers' coalition instead of the PFP in the Johannesburg City Council.

But the NRP said that Mr Parsons only became chairman of its Berea branch after the party had already given its support to the Nationalist-IRA coalition.

"He never indicated that he had any problem with the party's decision or was in any way dissatisfied," Mr Edmund Elias, chairman of the NRP election committee and a Transvaal vice-chairman of the party, told *The Citizen*.

"He never said to any of us that he didn't like what the party was doing. It is strange that if he had such grave reservations about the NRP's decision on the Johannesburg City Council he should go ahead afterwards to form a party branch."

Mr Parsons agreed in an interview with *The Citizen* that he had joined the NRP branch in Berea as chairman after the municipal

meanwhile he hoped there would yet be a change of mind by the NRP.

The Berea branch had been short of a chairman and he had acted in that capacity. "After all, when a doctor in a hospital goes off duty he does not leave until the doctor who is to take over has arrived," said Mr Parsons. "That was my attitude."

He confirmed that he had given the NRP no previous indications that he was opposed to its decision on the Johannesburg City Council.

"Putting my objections to the NRP leadership would have been useless since they had already gone ahead and done what they did," he said. "But I hoped there would still be a change."

He said the contribution he intended to make to the PFP was to "knock on doors" to spread the party's message, and not necessarily in the area where he happened to live.

election when he was disillusioned with the party's role in returning the Nationalist-IRA coalition to power.

But he had considered it his duty to carry on until someone else took over from him and

ESCOM TO BUILD COAL-FIRED POWER STATIONS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Apr 82 p 23

[Article by Daan de Kock]

[Text] ESCOM will build another two giant coal fired power stations at a cost in excess of R2 000-million each, it was announced yesterday.

This will also lead to the opening of two new coal mines at a cost of about R700-million, and the expansion of an existing mine.

The two new power stations, with a capacity of 3 600 MW each, will be built between Amersfoort and Volksrust and in the Northern Free State, in the Cornelia coalfield area, near Vereeniging.

Contracts for the supply of coal to the two power stations have been awarded to Rand Mines and Anglo American coal.

Rand Mines will establish a new underground coal mine at a cost of R352-million between Amersfoort and Volksrust to supply the new power station, until now designated Station "D", over a period of 40 years.

TCL, a subsidiary of Rand Mines, own the coal rights on the property where the new mine will be established.

The first delivery of coal to the new power station will start in 1988 and will build up

steadily to just under 11-million tons a year when the station achieves full capacity in 1994.

It is estimated that the new mine will create additional jobs for about 2 500 people.

Allen Cooke, a manager in the Rand Mines Coal Division, says the new mine will exploit the Gus seam, which is the only exploitable one in the area.

The width of the seam varies between one to five metres and is about 2.7m thick.

The seam lies at an average depth of 280m, although this increases to 385m in some places.

Mr Cooke says a large fault with a displacement of 40 to 70m divides the coal deposit into two distinct mining areas. This will mean two shaft systems will be required.

Coal from the West shaft system will be transported 6 km by overland conveyor to the crushing station near the East shaft system where the bulk of the production will be concentrated.

This will be the third Escom-tied coal mine developed by the Rand Mines group.

The Duvha, Khutala

and Amersfoort mines will together supply just under 31-million tons of coal a year to Escom when all the power stations are running at full steam.

Amcoal will supply the Cornelia station (presently designated Station "E") from a new colliery on the Cornelia coalfield, to the south and west of the existing Cornelia Colliery.

A total of 600-million tons of coal will be supplied to Escom over a period of 40 years, commencing 1989.

Amcoal does not give the cost involved to establish this mine, but it should also be in the region of R350-million.

Apart from this contact, Escom has accepted the extended offer by Amcoal of an increased coal supply from the New Vaal Colliery to enable the generating capacity of the Lethabo Power Station, which is presently under construction, to be expanded from 1 800 MW to 3 600 MW.

New Vaal Colliery will be an opencast operation on Amcoal's Maccauvlei farm to the north of the existing Cornelia Colliery and will also supply some 600-million tons of coal to Escom over a period

of 40 years.

Coal production will commence early in 1985.

With these two collieries and the New Denmark Colliery now being established near Standerton to supply the Tutuka power station, Amcoal will be responsible for supplying coal for 10 800 MW of new Escom generating capacity involving the supply of 40-million tons a year when the collieries are all in full production.

Amcoal currently supplies some 24-million tons annually to existing power stations.

Escom says once the two power stations are in production, it will provide work for an additional 650 White and 1 200 Black workers per station.

During the construction period, 1 000 Whites and 5 600 Blacks will be employed.

Amcoal doesn't give specific numbers, but Rand Mines estimates that its new mine at Amersfoort will create jobs for almost 2 500 people.

CSC: 4700/1107

CHAIRMAN OF SOWETO COUNCIL STEPS DOWN

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 82 p 9

[Text]

MR Louis Rive, Chairman of the Greater Soweto Planning Council, announced his withdrawal yesterday from the council at a press conference in Johannesburg after he had written to the Minister of Co-operation and Development, Dr Piet Koornhof.

He would, however, be available to advise and assist the council in future if the members felt that they needed his services, he said.

Mr Rive stressed that it was a withdrawal and not a resignation, as he had held no formal post or executive authority and in a technical way, no responsibility.

"I want no unique credit or criticism and I don't want to be in anybody's limelight. I have achieved the necessary, laid the foundations with the council and made immense progress."

Mr Rive said that the progress made now entitled the remaining council members, Mr J C Knoetze, Mr D N Thebehalu, Mr J C Mahuhushe and Mr DAS Mmesi, to carry on the good work with the Black people of uplifting and up-grading Soweto.

He said the problems of communication gaps had been bridged and in the instance of housing, the "bureaucratic

strangle-hold" had been released.

He could find no reason why the council could not function without him, and said that it was "very sensible and efficient" and that he was certain that it would maintain the present rate of progress.

"The upgrading of Soweto is an ongoing process. I have been with the council for more than two years. I cannot last forever — but the uplifting process will and must go on. I was appointed on an ad hoc basis and cannot carry on indefinitely.

"I have given the matter very deep thought, but it is time for me to step down and allow the formal structures of the Department of Co-operation and Development, the West Rand Administration Board and the community councils to operate as they are intended to," Mr Rive said.

He thanked the various officials and councillors he had worked with and said that he was pleased that his council had set several large projects under way in Soweto that would completely change the appearance of Soweto and the life-style of the people living there.

Mr Rive denied that

he had ever threatened to resign. He had experienced some problems and frustration when there was little progress with the housing project because of the fairly inflexible structures operating. Unless there was any progress in this area, it would have been pointless if he remained on.

He said that he would like to see Soweto managed by Black people with a healthy tax basis in the future. He would also like to see more industrial sites established in Soweto.

Mr David Thebehalu and the other members of the council said they were sorry to see Mr Rive go, as he had opened many doors for the council. Mr Rive had acted as a catalyst in solving Soweto's problems and the fact that Soweto now had projects worth over R400-million under way was largely due to Mr Rive's initiative.

Mr Rive is retired and said that he was not sure of any other specific post he would be taking up, but he was not slow in coming for-

ward to serve his country.

"I leave in a spirit of great satisfaction and I am gratified in the knowledge that the Black people have benefited from my efforts. It was a unique experience with unique results, and I wish the council every success for the future", Mr Rive said.

Asked whether the "stranglehold" on development he had referred to in the past was the Department of Community Development, Mr Rive would only say that because there was not clear demarcation between the responsibilities of the Departments of Community Development and Co-operation and Development, no one department was fully responsible for housing.

"As I said in my letter to Dr Koornhof, problems existed at the outset. There were credibility gaps and communication gaps, there was mistrust and all but effective administration for a number of reasons. These have now all been eliminated," he said.

CSC: 4700/1107

SOUTH AFRICA

BY-ELECTION TO BE HELD AT WALVIS BAY

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 82 p 13

[Text]

A PARLIAMENTARY by-election will be held in Walvis Bay as soon as the Constitution Amendment Bill, which was introduced into Parliament yesterday and which provides for a separate voters list for Walvis Bay's voters, is promulgated. Walvis Bay is presently part of the Green Point constituency, but the Bill makes it a separate constituency and provides for a by-election to be held on a date to be fixed by the State President.

A PFP spokesman indicated to The Citizen that it was unlikely that the PFP would participate in such a by-election.

Government sources said it was a certainty that the NP would not only take part but would also win this by-election.

A spokesman for the Conservative Party said the matter would be considered in due course.

Maximum of nine

The Amendment Bill tabled by Mr Chris Heunis, Minister of Internal Affairs, provides for an increase of the number of Deputy Cabinet Ministers from the present maximum of six to a maximum of nine.

It immediately sparked off rumours as to whom were in line for promotion either to the rank of

Deputy Minister or to the Cabinet. The names of Mr Barend du Plessis, Mr Hennie van der Walt, Mr Louis Nel and Mr Rex le Roux are being mentioned in regard to promotions to the rank of Deputy Ministers. It is expected that new Deputy Minister posts could be created for the Defence, Foreign Affairs and Co-operation and Development departments.

Name linked

Mr Van der Walt's name is being linked to a special liaison post with the National States, and that of Mr Du Plessis to Foreign Affairs and especially to the administration of the department.

Mr Le Roux is being mentioned in connection with the Defence Department.

Rumour has it that Mr Eugene Louw, Administrator of the Cape Province, could be promoted to the Cabinet.

Mr P W Botha has still to fill the vacancies created by the resignations of Dr Andries Treurnicht and Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg.

But the present investigation into the rationalisation of the Public Service and also into the duties of Cabinet Ministers could bring about a major Cabinet reshuffle in the Parliamentary recess.

CSC: 4700/1107

CURFEW IMPOSED ON WESTONIA BLACKS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Dick Epstein]

[Text]

THE Westonaria Town Council has adopted a 10pm curfew for Blacks applicable to the town's White residential and business areas.

The Town Clerk, Mr Hannes van Niekerk, told The Citizen yesterday that the council wanted a better measure of control than the existing law which in terms of Act 25 of 1945, restricts Blacks to an 11 pm curfew in various areas but has become a law more honoured in the breach than in the observance.

Mr Van Niekerk said the curfew was considered necessary because of the increasing crime-rate in Westonaria.

"We have had three murders in one day recently and continual burglaries and thefts," he said. "That is the reason for the adoption of the curfew."

Mr Van Niekerk disclosed that the curfew had been suggested by the Randfontein branch of the Department of Co-operation and Development.

The municipality has notified the various mines of the 10pm curfew, with the request that the mineworkers affected be advised of it. The curfew is already in operation.

Mr Van Niekerk said the police had also thought the 10pm curfew highly desirable.

The police and the West Rand Administration Board had been asked to carry out raids.

Domestic servants who held West Rand Administration permits to live in the White area would be permitted to stay on the premises of their employers.

Several well-known Westonaria residents, who did not wish to be named, said the application of the curfew was

necessary because it was not safe for people to walk in the streets at night and even homes in the town were not sacrosanct to criminals.

Mrs S Y Strydom, however, has different views in regard to the curfew to those of the majority in Westonaria.

She said: "In my opinion the curfew is unnecessary and will not have much effect on reducing the crime-rate, but it will certainly exacerbate Black and White relations.

"It seems to me that very likely the same crimes that were committed after 10pm may now be committed before 10pm."

Mrs Strydom also said that servants should be entitled in a civilized society to visit each other socially at night and not be confined to a time limit of 10pm.

"Why shouldn't they be able to talk to each other later in the night just as Whites do?"

CSO: 4700/1107

PW DEFENDS GROUP AREAS ACT, CLARIFIES CONFEDERATION CITIZENSHIP ISSUE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 82 pp 4, 6

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text]

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The basis of the Group Areas Act was good, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking in the debate on his Budget vote, he said the Act had been instituted to guarantee property rights, community life and own management systems to different communities.

"There is much that is good in the Act," he said, adding that there were people who agitated to sabotage and destroy everything done by the Afrikaner.

The Coloured Representative Council, for

example, would have achieved much more to bring the Coloured people to their full rights if liberals in South Africa had not helped to destroy it.

Mr Botha said that when Coloured people had had the right to vote, their votes had been abused. Unscrupulous politicians had taken advantage of the relative backwardness of the Coloured people and had bought their votes with bribes.

This had corrupted relations between the Coloureds and the Whites, which he had devoted his life to improving, Mr Botha said.

He was replying to

questions raised earlier in the debate by the Progressive Federal Party MP for Bryanston, Mr Horace van Rensburg, concerning Mr Botha's role in the history of the Coloured people.

The Prime Minister said he had no cause for self-reproach that he had not contributed to the welfare of the Coloured people.

He had been instrumental in building the Departments of Coloured Affairs and Community Development, which had done much to improve the living conditions, educational standards and economic abilities of the Coloureds.

Confederation Cannot Have Nations--PW

A CONFEDERATION was not a state and therefore could not have citizens or nations, the Prime Minister said.

Mr Botha spoke on confederal citizenship in reply to a question put to him by the leader of the New Republic Party, Mr Vause Raw.

Mr Botha said he wanted to make a clar-

ifying statement on the issue of citizenship and confederation and quoted an academic paper on the issue of citizenship and nationality.

Academics divorced these two terms, although they usually resided in the same person, he said.

In the South African context, the Status Acts made provision for South African nat-

ionality to be replaced by the nationalities of the independent national states the Acts created.

It would be possible for such states, when participating in a confederation, to discuss reciprocal citizenship as well as other rights, but the confederation itself was not a state and could therefore not have citizens or nations.

A confederation had no central government to exercise authority over the governments of participant states, Mr Botha said.

"Sovereignty and independence are not sacrificed by the participating states," he said. Any assembly or representatives of the member states had limited functions. Its members were appointed by the member states and not elected.

"A confederation is not a state, it has no legal personality or head of State," Mr Botha said. Usually the participating states co-

operated on a strong level of friendship and decisions were made in unanimity.

"There is therefore nothing to bar them from discussing citizenship. They can consider reciprocal citizenship rights."

Other rights could also be negotiated, such as residential rights and work opportunities and were in fact the subject of current bilateral arrangements between South Africa and national states.

"There is nothing to prevent multi-lateral agreements," Mr Botha said.

One of SA's Greatest Problems

THE Government did not have a final solution to the question of the urban Black population's place in a future constitutional dispensation, the Prime Minister said.

Replying to questions on the future status of the urban Blacks raised by the PFP MP for Durban Central, Mr Peter Gastrow, Mr Botha said the constitutional status of the urban Blacks was one of the greatest problems facing South Africa.

The solution could not, however, be found in the creation of a unitary system of government as that would mean giving in to numbers in a way that had led many other African states to desolation.

It could not be denied that a practical problem existed, nor that the urban Black population was an integral part of the country's economy

Through consulta-

tion with elected urban Black leaders, the Government was planning to institute local authorities in Black urban areas which would have higher status than municipalities.

"We want to put these people in a position with a large measure of self-government and greater responsibility," Mr Botha said.

In this regard the urban Blacks were already more advanced than the Coloured and Asian groups.

Mr Botha reiterated that negotiations were taking place between the Government and leaders of the national states on a form of representation in those states for urban Black nationals, in line with the Government's policy of freeing nations and not simply regions.

"I am not saying that we have a final solution, but I am saying that one cannot be found in a unitary community," he said.

Relatively a Single Nation

WHITES, Coloureds and Asians could relatively speaking, be regarded as a single nation when it came to securing self-determination for the future, the Prime Minister said.

He made this statement in reply to a question by Dr Alex Boraine (PFP Pinelands), whether these three population groups could be considered as one when it came to the issue of self-determination.

"Relatively speaking, yes," Mr Botha replied.

"It is not possible for the Whites, for instance, to determine their own future without taking cognisance of the fact that two-and-a-half million Coloured people live among them," he said.

He said it was the right of a people to decide their own destiny as far as was humanly possible.

"In today's circumstances it is a relative term, even for super powers such as the United States," he said.

Recent events had shown they could not simply carry on independently without taking note of what happened to their neighbours and allies.

Reform

IT IS clear, from what the Prime Minister has told Parliament, that the new dispensation for Coloureds and Indians is going to be far-reaching in its implications. Although the President's Council has still to report, Mr Botha has indicated that any solution to the question of Coloured political rights has to include joint decision-making and responsibility with the Whites at all levels of government.

Proper instruments for decision-making have to be created for all three tiers of government, he says.

Whether there will be one Parliament with three chambers, and whether the Coloureds, with a qualified franchise, will be placed again on a common or separate voter's roll remains to be seen. Also whether there can be a Coloured Cabinet Minister, as suggested by a verligte Nationalist MP, Mr Barend du Plessis, is a matter of conjecture at present.

Mr Botha suggests that the Government's 1977 proposals stand unchanged, but we believe that Mr Botha is going beyond the 1977 policy — and, in the context of what should be done in 1982, he clearly believes that reform is absolutely necessary.

Indeed, he told Parliament that anyone who did not see the need for reform, or renewal, in the Republic was "embalmed

— and you know what that means." The Government, he said, had to adapt to deal with new problems because time stood still for no one.

As we said earlier this week, Mr Botha has every right to amend the 1977 policy, in the same way as Mr Vorster amended Dr Verwoerd's 1967 policy.

From the conservative point of view, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, a former Cabinet Minister who walked out with Dr A P Treurnicht and his breakaway group, has summed up the Afrikaner traditionalist's viewpoint by saying in his letter of resignation from the Cabinet that the policy of the Prime Minister with regard to Whites, Coloureds and Asians "boiled down to one of power sharing, joint decision-making and one government."

Dr Hartzenberg may have lifted the blanket on the Government's intentions by stating: "From discussions in the Cabinet and your (the Prime Minister's) public statements, it is clear that mixed governments on national, provincial (or regional) and local levels would be acceptable in conjunction with the separate governments on these three levels. Furthermore, a qualified franchise (on grounds of municipal valuation) was also suggested on separate rolls and this was confirmed by you in our discussion in your office."

Dr Hartzenberg said he was convinced power sharing plus a qualified franchise was "a successful recipe for a power struggle."

The battle lines will thus be drawn over the President's Council recommendations as accepted, modified or rejected by the government.

Meanwhile, the Progressive Federal Party has given notice that it will support essential reform, but this is contradicted by statements by people like Mr Colin Eglin that any constitutional proposals that exclude the Blacks will be rejected by the PFP.

There are some people who think that the PFP is toadies with the NP, since this is what a pragmatist like Mr Oppenheimer would want in the heady days of reform, but we doubt that the NP could abandon such cornerstones as Group Areas, Mixed Marriages and the Immorality Act without risking a further split.

The PFP is also against such measures as detention without trial and other security legislation, so we doubt whether anything can come of the suggestion that the PFP will be prepared to treat the ruling party with kid gloves for the sake of reform.

In fact, the more the Government talks of power sharing, healthy or just plain joint decision-making, the less the PFP will be able to flog its own form of power sharing.

In a sense, and within limitations, the government will have taken over some of the PFP's clothes, as it has done in the case of the United Party's federal-confederal concepts.

CSC: 4700/1107

BOTHA HITS TREURNICHT'S DISLOYALTY, DEFENDS SCHLEBUSCH

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Apr 82 p 4

[From the "Parliament" page]

[Text]

HOUSE of ASSEMBLY. — The Treurnicht group were men looking for principles to disguise a deed of disloyalty to their party, the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday. He attacked the Conservative Party leader, Dr Andries Treurnicht and his followers during the debate on his Budget vote and said he did not believe Dr Treurnicht had wanted to leave the National Party.

"He is the victim of played out politicians who want to practise revenge politics," Mr Botha said.

"I do not think he wanted to leave; he was made to leave."

He wanted to know from Dr Treurnicht, Dr Ferdi Hartzenberg, Mr Frank le Roux and Mr Tom Langley what he had done to them to deserve their disloyalty.

"I knew you did not like me, but nevertheless, for the sake of unity, I gave you positions and my trust."

"You trampled on it," Mr Botha said.

It was not easy to watch his own people leaving him at this critical time and he had gone out of his way to give them every opportunity to put their case and return to the party.

He had given them eight days to return to the Parliamentary caucus but, while he was away in South West Africa they had tried to "stalk us from behind a head committee meeting."

He had asked for them to be given more time to put their viewpoint in the discussions, but they lost because they were wrong.

Lately, the name of Mr J G Strijdom, the former Prime Minister and Transvaal leader, had been bandied about and abused. He just wanted to point out that Mr Strijdom had been an intimate friend of his.

"I knew him well. He was what has been called a man's man.

"He too clashed with his Prime Minister, Dr Malan, on a matter of principle.

"He lost in the federal council and he lost in the head committee and he then turned to his congress where he lost again," Mr Botha said

Mr Strijdom had not, however, left the party. He had accepted the congress decision.

When Dr Treurnicht had lost in his head committee he had not turned to his congress. He had just fled.

"He knocked himself out of the leadership," Mr Botha said.

"They lost and they did the most horrid thing. They left the National Party in the lurch and now they practise negative politics in their search of a policy to hide their irresponsibility."

"This is a group in search of principles to hide their deed of disloyalty to their party."

Sunday observance was mainly a matter of personal conscience and could not be enforced by the State. The Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Mr Botha was reacting to a request by Mr Rex le Roux (NP Pretoria-West) for him to clarify the Government's position on Sunday sport and observance. "It cannot be expected of the State to enforce or ensure Sunday observance," Mr Botha said.

"Sunday observance is primarily a matter of individual conscience and for the churches to promote," he said. He was nevertheless perturbed at a tendency among sport administrators of late to extend Sunday sport on inter-provincial and international level.

This was done to the detriment of those sportslovers who wished to practice Sunday observance, he said.

Mr Le Roux has also asked him to make a statement on the relationship between State and Church and Mr Botha said he could make a statement because there

had recently been many inquiries in this regard.

There were also a large number of people who apparently had no respect for the religious convictions and feelings of others, as well as some troublemakers who were playing politics and abusing the Church to prove that his was a Godless Government which was not to be trusted.

The National Party's programme of principles, which had operated since its inception, recognised the supreme sovereignty of God and the need to govern on a Christian basis.

"It is our view that the State and the Church are independent

autonomous bodies, each appointed by God, each with its own task and appropriate field of responsibility."

They did not meddle in each others' affairs, but as a Christian State it was the desire to rule according to Christian principles.

"We are always ready to recognise the right of the Church to state its views on social affairs and any incompatibilities," Mr Botha said. Various churches had different views and it was not right for the Church to negotiate on political issues. It was not the calling of the Church and he would not know with which particular church to negotiate when they differed

among themselves quite radically at times.

Regarding the practice of Sunday sport, the Government had, in the time of Dr Verwoerd and Mr Vorster, made several attempts to legislate and define precisely what was permissible. These attempts had failed, but the State had a responsibility to ensure that those who wanted to observe Sundays were not disturbed by sporting activities.

He hoped that sport administrators would take a more reasonable attitude towards the many sportslovers who wanted to observe Sundays when arranging sport meetings in future.

Reform—because 'It is Right'

ANYONE who did not see the need for reform, or renewal, in the Republic was "embalmed—and you know what that means", the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday.

Speaking in committee on his vote, he said the government was not "embalmed".

A government had to adapt to deal with new problems because time stood still for no-one.

"A government which does not want to move cannot deal with these problems."

There were those, he said, who wanted the government to reform because of external pressure, "but this we reject".

The government was prepared to listen, but when it came to reform, or renewal, it had to take place because it was right and in the interests of the safety of South Africa.

Parliament should be used as a place in which to strengthen South Africa and to project a positive image to the outside world.

There were a few things on which the government and the Opposition should agree. These included the right to self-determination of the various peoples, freedom of religion, an independent judiciary and a secure family life for everyone.

These were matters which featured in the government's talks with Blacks.

Speaker's Ruling on Schlebusch

THE Speaker of the House of Assembly, Mr Hannes du Toit, ruled that when the Vice State President Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, made political statements in his capacity as Chairman of the President's Council, MPs should have the right to discuss and criticise those statements.

The Speaker made the ruling before the continuation of the debate on the Prime Minister's vote.

On Wednesday members of the Progressive Federal and Conservative parties expressed concern at Mr Schlebusch's entry into the polemic on power sharing in support of the Prime Minister and the Speaker was asked several times whether it was in order to criticise the State Vice President.

Mr Du Toit said yesterday Standing Order 124 provided, among other things, that no member of the House might use the name of the State Vice President irreverently or for the purpose of influencing the House in its deliberations.

Furthermore, under the established practice of the House, the conduct of the Vice State President might only be debated on a substantive motion admitting a distinct vote of the House.

The Standing Order and the practice of the house applied equally when the Vice State President served as Acting State President.

"However, Section 10A of the Constitution provides that the Vice State President shall be Chairman of the President's Council and, when the Vice State President acts in that capacity and, for example, makes statements of a political nature, I feel it is only fair and equitable that members of this House should have the right to discuss and if necessary criticise such statements.

"Members may accordingly refer during debate to the conduct of the Vice State President in his capacity as Chairman of the President's Council, provided that he is referred to as such and that his honour or personal conduct are not impugned.

"In the case of references to the Vice State President as such, the provisions of Standing Order 124 and the practice of the House to which I have referred will, however, be strictly applied."

PW Backs Schlebusch

THE Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha, said yesterday he could find no fault with the speech made by the Vice-State President, Mr Aiwyn Schlebusch, recently.

Speaking during the debate on his vote in the committee stage of the Budget, Mr Botha said the speech, which had been criticised earlier in the debate by the Progressive Federal Party and the Conservative Party was delivered at a non-political gathering.

He had read the speech carefully and was convinced that the Vice-State President had not tried to intervene in party political matters.

Referring to a telegram Mr Schlebusch had sent him, Mr Botha said it had been a personal message to him and had got to the Press by mistake.

The Vice-State President had a dual role. Not only did he have to act as State President when necessary but also as chairman of the President's Council.

It was an exacting role requiring special qualities. Mr Schlebusch was a person who had all the qualities needed and it was doubtful if there were any other person able to fill the role as successfully as he did, Mr Botha said.

BRIEFS

MALAN HITS PRESS LEAK--The Minister of Defence, General Magnus Malan, said the distorted picture which emerged when details of the Defence Amendment Bill were leaked to a Cape Town newspaper forced him to refer the Bill to a Select Committee after its second reading. Replying to the second reading debate on the Bill, he rejected an amendment proposed by the Progressive Federal Party that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee before second reading. The PFP amendment, put by Mr Harry Schwarz of Yeoville, was defeated by 109 votes to 20 in a division, with the Conservative Party and the New Republic Party voting with the Government. Gen Malan then proposed the Bill be referred to a Select Committee for investigation and report. His proposal was unopposed. Earlier Gen Malan had said that anybody who distanced himself from the principles of the Bill was doing the country a disservice. It was a definite improvement on existing legislation and should make fewer demands on the individual and the economy. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 82 p 4]

MINE UNIONS' WAGE DISPUTE--The Council of Mining Unions has declared a dispute over the wages and conditions of employment for union members and is to apply for a conciliation board. "We are not interested in discussing the matter further with the Chamber of Mines, and applying for a conciliation board is the only suitable solution now," the chairman of the Council of Mining Unions, Mr Arrie Paulus, told The Citizen last night. Mr Paulus said he expected the Minister to give his approval within six weeks, but would not comment on the council's chances of success. The Chamber had requested the council to lower its demand substantially from the 15 percent increase in standard rates of pay requested, and indicated its willingness to consider increasing its offer of 5 percent. The council, it was stated, made no reciprocal gesture. Mr John Imrie, the spokesman for the Chamber of Mines, said he had nothing to add to the fact that a dispute had been declared. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 82 p 1]

POLICE WARNED AGAINST AWB--A confidential memo, warning policemen against the active support or membership of any organisation propagating unrest in South Africa, has been sent to all members of the South African Police Force. This was confirmed yesterday by General John Loubshier, of Police Headquarters in Pretoria. He told The Citizen the memo served as a reminder of conditions of service which are binding on policement. One of the organisations mentioned as an example of an organisation causing unrest is the Afrikaner Weerstands beweging (AWB). The leader of the AWB, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, could not be

contacted yesterday, as he was in South West Africa attending business meetings. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 82 p 5]

MULDER-CP MERGER--Dr Connie Mulder confirmed yesterday that his National Conservative Party will disband and merge with Dr Treurnicht's Conservative Party as soon as it has been officially registered with the Department of Internal Affairs--probably before the end of the month. "This is the future government of South Africa," Dr Mulder told The Citizen. He had only returned to his Randfontein home at midday from a trip that had taken him through the country from the Cape to the Transvaal. "Everywhere I found enthusiasm and growing support for the Conservative Party--even in the Cape," he said. The National Party's former "Crown Prince", who narrowly lost the Premiership to Mr P W Botha three-and-a-half years ago, added: "The Conservative Party has the potential for growing into a very big party indeed." Dr Mulder said that some followers of the HNP, which conservatives fear may split the Rightwing vote if it maintains its present collision course with Dr Treurnicht's party, will throw in their lot with the CP. "Others will not," he added. "I would not like to speculate at this stage whether most of them will join us." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 82 p 5]

COOPERATION WITH NEIGHBORING STATES--SESHEGO--South Africa has taken several initiatives lately to foster a spirit of mutual trust and co-operation with its neighbours, the Minister of Finance, Mr Ower Horwood, said in Seshego yesterday. The establishment of a small business development corporation and the recent launching of a regional economic development programme were examples of this. Opening the fifth session of the third Lebowa Legislative Assembly, Mr Horwood said the Government was also committed to a policy of co-operation and consultation through joint deliberation regarding the future of South Africa and its people. "The Government is to the best of its ability endeavouring to steer South Africa on a course of peace, security and freedom, which is based on joint deliberation, about the future of our country. "In this regard the Government accepts that it is the legitimate constitutional objective of each nation to determine its own future and destiny." Co-operation sprang from the need for states to join forces and to work together on matters of common concern. Lebowa had gone a long way towards realising self-determination and the South African Government had good reason to believe that Lebowa had a promising future, Mr Horwood said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 82 p 13]

DURBAN ARMS CACHE--A 47-year-old White man is to appear in the Durban Magistrate's Court on Monday in connection with allegedly being in possession of, and importing, illegal weapons. It is alleged that he was found with between 15 and 20 RN rifles and some hand-grenades. He was arrested in a swoop by Durban detectives in the central city. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Apr 82 p 3]

DETAINES RELEASED--A Soweto man, Mr Alex Mbatha, and his wife, Khozi, were released on Tuesday after being in detention for six months, the South African Police confirmed in Johannesburg yesterday. Mr and Mrs Mbatha were arrested on October 22 under security legislation. The Sowetan, a Black Johannesburg newspaper, said yesterday Mrs Mbatha had been admitted to hospital.

She has a heart ailment. The newspaper also reported that the couple's two-year-old daughter, Dudu, had been taken from Mrs Mbatha by the police the day after her arrest. She had been told on Tuesday that the baby was at a convent in Johannesburg. A police spokesman yesterday refused to comment, but denied the baby had been taken away against Mrs Mbatha's will. She had been given relative with the knowledge and permission of Mrs Mbatha, he said. [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 17 Apr 82 p 8]

NP INFORMATION DRIVE--The Transvaal National Party is planning a major information campaign on a regional basis with a view to informing voters on party policies as a result of the break-away by Dr Treurnicht and other MPs. Both the Prime Minister, Mr P W Botha and the Transvaal NP leader, Mr P W de Klerk, will address a number of regional information meetings. Mr Botha will address the first major meeting in Pietersburg on April 29 to which all Northern Transvaal voters will be invited. [Text] [Johannesburg THE STAR in English 15 Apr 82 p 9]

MATANZIMA CALL--UMTATA--Transkei's Prime Minister, Chief George Matanzima, yesterday renewed his country's call for amalgamation with Ciskei. In a statement released in Umtata, Chief Matanzima said that when Transkei offered friendship terms to Ciskei and appealed for the amalgamation of the two states, she did not do so for selfish reasons. The people of both territories saw amalgamation as the logical and sensible thing to do and they were inspired by a philosophy that went beyond the creed of ethnicity, he said. Chief Matanzima added: "It is regrettable that Ciskei leaders should accredit the balkanisation of South Africa and wish to retain their separate status rather than unite with Transkei as a step towards unity of Blacks in South Africa." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Apr 82 p 11]

BOTHA REASSURES RENE--CAPE TOWN--The Prime Minister Mr P W Botha, has given Mr Albert Rene, President of the Seychelles, the assurance that his appeal for clemency on behalf of three ANC members who were sentenced to death for their role in the attack on the Soekmekaar Police Station, would be considered by the State President-in-Council. Mr Botha replied to Mr Rene's telegram to him by way of a telegram in which he said that every death sentence was reviewed by the State President acting on the advice of Ministers of State constituting the Executive Council. The Council considered not only the relevant facts "as they appear from the court record and the judgement of the court itself, but also other considerations, such as the view of the prosecuting officers, the State Law Advisers and any other considerations which are brought to their attention by way of counsels' memoranda, petitions and the like". "This body has the authority in terms of South African law to grant clemency after a thorough investigation of all the relevant facts and has, in fact, done so on occasion," said Mr Botha. "In the present instances, the accused were sentenced to death by a Provincial Division of the South African Supreme Court. The court's decision was confirmed by the Appellate Division. Although I have neither the duty nor the power to grant clemency of my own accord, I can give you the assurance that the State President and the Ministers constituting the Executive Council will, as is customary in all instances, take cognisance of all the relevant facts, including your own representations." [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 82 p 3]

PRESIDENTIAL COUNCIL REPORTS--CAPE TOWN--The first report by the President's Council Constitutional Committee on the adaptation of political structures in South Africa will be debated in the Council on May 12. The chairman of the President's Council and Vice State President, Mr Alwyn Schlebusch, announced yesterday the council would be in session from that date to debate three reports. The other two are the joint report by the Committee for Economic Affairs and the Constitutional Committee on local and regional government and the report on the Group Areas Act by a joint committee consisting of the Planning and Community Relations Committees. Mr Schlebusch said the reports on local and regional government and the adaption of political structures would be transmitted to the State President, with or without comment. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 82 p 3]

HSL INCREASE--PORT ELIZABETH--Household Subsistence Levels (HSL) for Blacks in Port Elizabeth increased by 5,4 percent in the six months to March, 1982, to R31,23 a month from R219,46 a month in September last year. For Coloureds, the increase in the same time was 6,9 percent to R238,19, from R222,73 in September, according to figures released by the Institute for Planning Research at the University of Port Elizabeth. The HSL is the theoretical minimum amount needed a month on which a Black household of six members and a Coloured household of five members can live and is aimed at providing a guide to employers. In compiling the figures, the institute takes into account food prices based on diet tables prepared by the Department of Health, house rentals, transport costs and fuel and light costs of the households surveyed. The latest figures show that in the year to March, 1982, the minimum cost of living for a Black household in Port Elizabeth increased by 16,8 percent and for a coloured household by 14,4 percent. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 82 p 19]

JEWISH COMMUNITY--The Jewish community need take second place to nobody in the contribution it had made to South Africa, Mr Harry Schwarz said when he expressed appreciation to the Prime Minister for rejecting anti-Semitic statements by the Afrikaner Weerstandsbeweging. Mr Schwarz described a statement by the ANC leader, Mr Eugene Terre'Blanche, that Jews in South Africa had to choose between political rights and economic freedom, as being "as nonsensical as it is impertinent as it is racialistic." Mr Schwarz said this was a time for unity, not for sowing suspicion or engendering hatred. He asked if the people of South Africa were being sufficiently motivated to understand the urgency of the times. The leadership of the country had to make it clear to the population that problems would only be solved through effort and sacrifice. The public had to be told that there would be changes, that things would be different. "Those who preach everything is going to remain the same as long as we keep militarily strong, are doing a disservice to this country and political parties who advocate that are helping to harm South Africa as much as the enemies of South Africa. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 15 Apr 82 p 19]

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING COMPANY OWES MILLIONS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Mashumi Tvala]

[Text]

THE Swaziland Industrial Housing Company owes the government E4.5million.

This money was borrowed by the company to further their housing programme for middle-income people, according to the Minister of Works, Power and Communications, Dr. Victor Leibrandt.

He told parliament yesterday that the company will have to pay back the money with a bigger interest in order for government to repay it to the sources from which it was obtained.

Replying to questions, Dr Leibrandt said: "This company is not making any money at all. This is not just my impression, but what their accounts say."

The Minister was replying to Prince Maquba who wanted to know about the rental charges for the flats at Mabeni estate in Mbabane, Matsapa Estate

and the Mbabane South flats.

Dr Leibrandt pointed out that rents had to be increased in these flats. "If the rents do not go up, the company will be bankrupt. The rents can only come down if the countries of the world from whom we borrow money charge cheaper interest rates," he said.

He added that government does not subsidise the housing company, but only lends it money.

He further went on to say that the flats mentioned above were "not built to make money. They were only built to cater for the middle income group."

Prince Maquba also asked the Deputy Prime Minister to inform the house if his office does take steps against employers who do not pay their employees living allowances to subsidise for the high rental charges and

the employers' failure to prove them with accommodation.

Senator Nsibandze said under the new Employment Act it was provided that every employer operating outside of what is regarded as urban areas should make every arrangement to have his or her employees accommodated.

He said the reason why the law does not affect urban employers was because town areas are run by the Town Council, to which employers pay rents. In this regard, he said, they were not forced to provide housing since an employer can only make houses for his staff on land that he owns.

"What we can do is simply to ask them to be merciful and make provisions in the staff payments to enable each employee to have some allowance for housing," he said.

Code: 4700/1108

SWAZILAND

DEPARTMENTS, DEFENSE FORCE HIT FOR 'IRREGULARITIES'

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Mashumi Twala]

(Text)

FIVE government departments and the Umhlufo Swaziland Defence Force violated government procedure of ordering goods and led to legal action being taken against government.

The departments concerned; the Commissioner of Police, the Deputy Prime Minister's Office, the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Central Transport Administration, are all mentioned in the latest report by the Auditor General, Mr. Gwee Dlamini.

Among the points raised by Mr. Dlamini is that, because of the improper methods of ordering and paying by these departments, government had to make representations in a legal action brought by a foreign firm from which most of these departments had made orders and had later failed to pay the invoices.

According to Mr. Dlamini, all these departments disregarded the stores regulation which requires that purchases of goods, the cost of which is

more than E2,000, for any item, shall require the authority of the appropriate tender board.

He said the Commissioner of Police bought stationery valued at E4,648 from the firm, based in a neighbouring country, in 1980, and the invoices were never paid out. He went on to point out that included in the money sought by the firm in their legal action against government early last year, was the amount owed by the police and an additional E160,85 they owed for a service of a machine which had also not been paid out.

He said: "It is not clear why the Commissioner of Police decided to purchase stationery the value of which exceeds E2,000 for the same responsibility centre in this fashion, instead of applying for tender board waiver."

In the same light, Mr. Dlamini pointed out that Umhlufo Defence Force bought stationery at E9,984 from the firm and the invoice was never paid. He added that the office of the Army Commander bought army uniform without prior

approval from the tender board, amounting to E271,800.

Said Mr. Dlamini in comment: "The stores regulation requires that tender board approval must be obtained before an order for goods or services is made, and not afterwards when the department or ministry concerned is faced with the payment of the invoice."

He said the office of the Deputy Prime Minister allegedly evaded the stores regulation after it had bought four photocopier machines valued at E4,950 each. These, he said, were for the director of broadcasting, chief immigration officer, director of national archives and the DPM's office.

Mr. Dlamini said after the machines had been delivered "the above named departments negotiated with the firm that the total amount of each photocopier be paid on separate invoices of not more than E2,000 each until the total amount was settled."

Later, he said, after the

company had decided to take legal steps against the government, the DPM's office applied for tender board waiver and was granted by the Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Finance.

"In response to my enquiries on the manner in which the purchases were made, the Permanent Secretary stated that on investigation, it was found that the principal accountant in his office placed orders for the photocopiers without reference to the heads of the departments concerned, and in the opinion of the Attorney General, there were no grounds for criminal prosecution against the accountant on these unusual and peculiar purchases, hence he was given a strong warning."

Mr. Dlamini said despite a number of reprimands which have been made against the Ministry of Home Affairs in the past for the violation of the tender board procedure, the Ministry bought 60 cattle costing E10,200 and a Royal Dairi at E4,697,64 without waiver.

LEGAL EXPERT SPELLS OUT CITIZENSHIP GUIDELINES

Mbabane THE OBSERVER in English 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE new Citizenship Law Draft Bill was based on three principles that would be guidelines on who was a Swazi, the United Nations Legal Adviser to the Swaziland Government, Mr Vincent Grogan, told students at the Kwaluseni Campus on Thursday night.

He said on those principles ● every person born into a community which, according to customary Law, was a Swazi community, owing alliance to His Majesty and lived in Swaziland or outside, should be regarded as a citizen.

● All those who have properly khontaed should be citizens together with their children.

● People born of a father who had been a protected person under the 1948 British Nationality Act which also formed the bases of the old Citizenship Act under

the 1967 Constitution, should be Swazis.

He said the new Draft Bill on Swazi citizenship had other propositions to go with.

He said they included that no natural born Swazi should be deprived of his or her citizenship and that no registered person's citizenship should be evoked if it would lead to him or her being stateless. Mr Grogan said he was addressing the meeting giving his personal views and the recommendations he had made to Government.

ISO : 4700/1108

HHOHHO DISTRICT TEACHERS REITERATE DEMANDS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Apr 82 pp 1, 12

[Article by Janes Dlamini]

[Text]

TEACHERS in the Hhooho District have reiterated the demand that the Minister for Education, Canon Siphetse Dlamini should participate in discussions with them.

They are not satisfied with having to discuss the SNUT issue with civil servants who are not able to answer some important questions, and feel that civil servants are being pushed into the front to handle a burning issue which would be better handled at a higher and political level.

They even feel sorry for the civil servants because they find themselves in between two forces and are liable to answer delicate questions on both sides.

These sentiments were expressed at the mass meeting between teachers of the Hhooho District and Ministry of Education officials at the Mhlatane high school.

But the teachers have expressed diverse opinions on how the world like SNUT revived. At the end of the meeting at Mhlatane two motions were moved.

One was that there should be a mass meeting of teachers at a national level where elections of a working committee would be conducted on ballot boxes. This was supported by a number of hands.

This motion was later defeated when voting was conducted against after a number of teachers had left the meeting. The successful motion was that the old district executive committee members should represent teachers. "Let's close the meeting, I see some people are already leaving," Mr. Musa Nsibandze said before the second motion was voted for.

The proceedings — First speaker: "Although we are like widows, I have never seen teachers behaving irresponsibly and breaking windows. I don't see the reason why we are guarded like this (a reference to the presence of a large number of special branch policemen). "I don't understand what we mean by the word dialogue anymore. If somebody tells me to drive in a certain direction with the promise that he would meet me some place somewhere, and say that such is dialogue; then I don't know

what dialogue is anymore."

"Magongo spoke to us there was joy and all that. But I am getting used to these empty promises. We have lost confidence in these promises. I also think we are confused about what politics is. When I complain about my delayed salary cheque, people at the ministry stare at me and say: "Who is this politician? Where does he come from?"

"Also, I think you are in a very difficult position (referring to Mr. Nsibandze). You are required to undo a harm which was created by others. You came into a mess. I can understand, however that there is a difference and that you want to re-build."

SECOND SPEAKER: He wanted the old executive of SNUT back and received thunderous applause.

THIRD SPEAKER: "I wanted to ask the Minister to clarify what he had come to talk about, but he is not here. I think we have difficulties. Recommendations are made but they are not implemented. We should all meet together (at national level) to do what we want as one unit. What is all this hide and seek business the

minister playing with us?"

The Chairman reminded the teachers that the ban on SNUT had not yet been lifted and that all Government wants is a working committee to work out details on how it should be revived. He said when the King called a meeting at Masundywini, he had hoped that the ban would be lifted then.

FOURTH SPEAKER: stated that the main problem the Government and teachers was distrust of one

another: "I think we should all meet together. Why is anybody afraid of a meeting of teachers? Security police will be there to listen to what we are saying as they are here now. The idea that teachers are the back-bone of the country is mere talk. The idea is not there anymore." She recommended that if teachers are forced to revive their organisation at branch levels, then they should take that opportunity.

FIFTH SPEAKER: wa-

nted to know what it was that Government had given to the King at Masundvwi-ni which he rejected. What is this thing which even the King was not prepared to accept. You are not taking us into your confidence. How do you expect us to elect people when we don't know exactly what you are up to? You are expecting us to send these people into a dark dungeon when we don't know what the beast inside looks like. We are afraid."

SIXTH SPEAKER: "Mr. Maqongo has said the King does not like dictatorship. That being the case, we don't expect anyone of the panel members to dictate terms to us. SNUT should be revived at a national level, not as district committees."

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL: "Too many people spoil the broth."

TEACHERS: "No!"

SEVENTH SPEAKER: "I agree with the Government suggestion to start branch committees as a means towards reviving the mother body. However, I think we should first hold a mass meeting, and then we can talk about these committees later. Alternatively, we can start these committees and then hold a national meeting later."

HALPERN: "Of course, we do ultimately want a mass meeting."

TOPIC SPEAKER: "I think we are being unreasonable teachers. How can we expect to have our organisation back if we are so stubborn? A national mass meeting won't build anything. "They booed her "I am still talking! Lets do it their way otherwise they won't lift the ban."

MURKIN: "I don't see the reason for this dead-lock I think smaller groups are more workable. We shouldn't appear to be challenging the Government. If we end in dead-lock, we may create complications for ourselves."

MICHAEL STRAKER: "I think something is being hidden from us. Why don't we just bring the old executive back? The Minister is not among us. It means that he is not with us in his mind. The Minister and MPs have left, but they will be making the decisions. Nsibandze is just a target. They are placing him in a difficult position. If the Minister keeps on running away, then it is a difficult task."

WALDMAN: "It doesn't matter if you attack me.

EDUCATION MINISTER ATTACKS PRESS

Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 5 Apr 82 p 1

(Article by James Dlamini)

[Text]

THE Minister of Education, Canon Siphetse Dlamini made an emotional attack on the press, charging that journalists do not understand him.

The Minister spent a great deal of time on this issue during a meeting with teachers of the Hhohho district in Piggs Peak on Saturday.

He was so emotional that at one stage he said: "Excuse me, I am sorry I am chocking (ngene-sibibitfware)." "There are people who just don't like me for no apparent reason. I am hitting back now," he said. "I am a trained journalist myself. These people are enemies of peace," he said.

"The journalists don't understand me. Do these people have ears?" he asked, punching the palm of his hand.

The teachers burst out laughing.

"The other day I was opening a school, there was no coverage but today they are here in force to write bad things," he said.

"We should pray for these people," he said at one stage. In his speech later, the Deputy Minister for Education, Mr. William Magongo remarked: "This is the reason why newspapers are banned in other countries."

Commenting on Canon

Dlamini's remarks about journalists, a teacher was applauded when he said: "The Minister said we should pray for them (the journalists). While we do that, we should not forget to pray for the Minister. He (the Minister) went over the radio and announced that he would be coming here with the Prime Minister, but he did not come with him.

"We should pray for him to stay on in the meeting when he goes to Shiselweni. Otherwise how can he say that the press reported badly if he was not there. He relies on what he is told," the teacher said.

Although he did not mention The Times by name, but it was apparent that he was referring to reports in The Times of Swaziland and SBS, because he mentioned broadcasters and a paper.

On the day the report which irritated him appeared in the paper, his permanent secretary, Mr. Musa Nsibandze called me aside in the street and expressed fears that teachers do not seem to understand that Government is genuine on this issue.

"I think there is a lot of misunderstanding," he said. He did not say that it was the paper which misunderstood Government.

SWAZILAND

BRIEFS

INYONI YAMI PROJECT--TIBIYO Taka-Ngwane and the Commonwealth Development Corporation have approved E4 million as capital expenditure for the Inyoni Yami project at Tshaneni for this year. A statement from Tibiyo headquarters said the former Swaziland Irrigation Scheme at Vuvulane, now known as Inyoni Yami after being renamed by His Majesty, would spend E1,2 million on housing for Swazi workers while a similar amount would be spent on expansion of the citrus estate. It said a Board of Directors would be appointed with equal representation for Tibiyo and the Commonwealth Development Corporation. It added that the CDC would be appointed corporate managers with Mr Dave Clark as General Manager, while legal documentation to give effect to the partnership was being finalised. [Text] [Mbabane THE OBSERVER in English 3 Apr 82 p 1]

CSO: 4700/1108

REASONS FOR WELL-STOCKED SHOPS SUGGESTED

Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Apr 82 pp 16-17

[Text] Kampala, April 3--The shops of Kampala, bare-shelved less than a year ago, are once again well-stocked.

Stacked between the household basics are such luxury items as champagne (10,000 shillings, or about 116 dollars), cognac (5,500 shillings) and pirate cassettes from Hong Kong (only 300 shillings).

Petrol queues are things of the past, and there is plenty of meat, fruit and fresh vegetables in Nakasero and Owino markets. A tough economic reform introduced by President Milton Obote last June on the advice of the International Monetary Fund, including the floating of the Ugandan shilling which resulted in a 90 per cent devaluation, has started to pay off.

The official exchange rate for the shilling is 06 to the dollar. The black market rate is 330 to the dollar, a considerable improvement on the situation one year ago.

Ephraim Kamuntu, whose title is "ambassador in the President's office" and who has responsibility for financial questions, believes that the budget reforms "did miracles" and had a "dramatically positive impact" on the economic situation.

He said the "miracle" has yet to affect the life of the average resident of Kampala, where the minimum wage is equivalent to three beers. Mr Kamuntu acknowledges that "a lot of sacrifices are necessary" but he believes that if the current trend is maintained prices will fall to an acceptable level for the consumer.

He is placing great hopes in an international donor conference being organised by the World Bank at Uganda's request and to be held in Paris on May 18 and 19.

Mr Kamunto said the Government hoped the international community would be generous at the donor's conference, where Uganda intends to submit a reconstruction plan costed at 600 million dollars.

Mr Obote holds the finance portfolio himself, and when he presented his rehabilitation programme to parliament on March 23 he noted that the prices of several commodities had fallen since the shilling was floated. This is true for sugar, soap and salt.

But life is still extremely difficult for the average person in the capital, who earns between 950 shillings (the minimum) and 1,500 shillings (the wage of a policeman). One kilo of sugar costs about 150 shillings, while a bunch of matooke (the green bananas that are a staple food here) costs 600 shillings, half a kilo of salt 100 shillings and a packet of tea is 70 shillings. Local beer costs 300 shillings while whisky, said to be imported by the army, is only half that amount. These are some of the mysteries of supply and distribution in Uganda. It is pointless to talk of such "luxuries" as corn-flakes, which take one month's wages for a packet, or the set of plastic tableware which costs 25,000 shillings.

The price of petrol increased eleven-fold between April and October last year, with obvious benefits to the economy. According to Mr Kamuntu Oil Importers, which took 66 percent of the country's foreign exchange earnings last year, have been halved.

One African resident said that the shops were only full because "people don't have money". In a report on the conditions of teachers last month the SUNDAY TIMES stated that they earned between 950 and 2,200 shillings, whereas a shiny shirt or a pair of shoes cost 3,000 shillings." The teacher has to forego lunch, he cannot afford to spend the 100 shillings on a plate (*utumbe*), the newspaper said. [as published]

At the moment there does not seem to be any lack of cash. That is if the queues at the counter of the Standard Bank are anything to go by. Johan Ter Haar, counsellor of the European Economic Community here, pointed out that since the devaluation (new notes were put into circulation last month) people carry more cash around. [as published]

He however, said that the economic situation has improved since last year and that the government has been "very courageous". The EEC, the IMF and the World Bank are Uganda's main donors. Common Market aid for Uganda under the London Agreement with Associated Developing States (which was kept back during the years of President Idi Amin) and World Bank aid will total 220 million dollars between now and 1984. So far 25 million dollars have been earmarked for the revitalisation of the coffee industry, the key to the country's economic recovery, which produces more than 95 per cent of the country's foreign exchange.

On the next day IMF granted aid worth 197 dollars in June last year towards correcting the balance of payments deficit. IMF officials operate in the central bank and the Finance Ministry to keep an eye on the use of IMF money. [as published]

The World Bank has opened a 90 million dollar credit to help get the economy into the swing again and an additional credit is expected in the 600 million dollars the Obote administration is seeking in Paris.

Asked about possible reluctance of donor countries because of the chronic lack of security around Kampala, Mr Kamuntu said that "acts of banditry are not the monopoly of anyone".

Opposition leader Paul Ssemogerere believes that the donors have a responsibility towards Uganda and must "be sure their aid will not bolster a repressive regime.... Recovery needs security for the people and their property" he said. Uganda formerly exported 50 per cent of its agricultural production. Today it has a foreign debt of 767 million dollars, and servicing the debt eats up 60 per cent of its export earnings. Estimates for the current year put export earnings at 290 million dollars, with imports costing 500 million dollars. (AFP)

CSO: 4700/1114

UGANDA

BRIEFS

NIGHT TRAVEL BAN IMPOSED--Kampala, April 6--Uganda's Inspector General of Police, Okoth Ogola, has imposed a ban on night travel by all commercial vehicles licensed to carry passengers in five districts, including the capital, Kampala. In a two paragraph statement read out on Uganda Radio today, the Inspector General said all vehicles falling in this category in the districts of Luwero, Mubende, Mukono, Mpigi and Kampala will only be allowed to operate between 5:00 a.m. and 7:30 p.m. The statement did not elaborate, but the ban might be a security precaution by the authorities here against the anti-Government guerrillas known to operate in at least four of the five districts. In another development, Uganda's Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday issued a statement denying International Committee of the Red Cross officials had been expelled from the country at the end of March. The Foreign Ministry statement said the departure of the ICRC officials followed discussions to phase out emergency aid to Uganda. "The ICRC will still operate in Uganda just as they do in Kenya and neighbouring countries through the regional office in Nairobi" the Foreign Ministry statement said. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Apr 82 p 18]

CSO: 4700/1114

ZAMBIANIZATION COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN DRAWING UP NEW PROGRAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

CHAIRMAN of the Zambianisation committee Mr Cosmas Masongo is drawing up a new Zambianisation programme of action.

And he has demanded that everything to do with the issuing of work permit should be handled by the committee because the present system where the committee was only recommending approval was causing administrative problems.

Mr Masongo, who is Minister of State for Labour and Social Services, said he would leave no stone unturned in his effort to ensure the programme succeeded.

"I want the committee to have its own staff."

The minister said he had asked permanent secretary for Labour and Social Services Mr Bwembya Lukutati to allocate him the staff for the committee.

People holding City and Guilds trades certificates were not recognised particularly on the mines.

"I have unsuccessfully been battling with the Ministry of Education and Culture over this issue as a backbencher since 1976 to ensure holders of these certificates were recog-

nised in all industries, including the mines."

The certificates were equivalent to those held by expatriate staff on the mines and other industries.

He said he was studying data received from the mining company, other industries and firms for use in revamping the operation of the committee.

He commended the mines for the data on professional and technical workers. "I am very pleased with them because we are working as brothers."

The minister will take a two-day tour of Kabwe from Monday to discuss Zambianisation with managements of the Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) Kabwe division and other private industries.

He would discuss with the mine management the alleged de-Zambianisation, which his predecessor Mr John Chafwa had not yet dealt with and other complaints forwarded by the Kabwe branch of the Mineworkers Union of Zambia

CSC: 4700/1106

GOVERNMENT INCREASES WAGES OF ITS LOWLY PAID WORKERS

Wilimo's Announcement

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] The Government has increased salaries and wages of its lowly paid workers in its continuing efforts to narrow the gap between high and low wage earners.

Under the latest rises, workers now receiving about K78 will get an additional K18 a month while those paid K387 have only had an increment of K1.50 a month.

Announcing the rises in Lusaka yesterday, secretary to the Cabinet Mr Evans Willima said the awards were a result of a decision taken by the Government on new salary recommendations in 1980.

The Government had directed that salaries and wages of lowly paid workers who were receiving K53 a month should be increased by 100 per cent to narrow the gap between low and high income groups.

The Government also directed that the implementation of the increases should be staggered over a period and the first increment was awarded in 1981.

Yesterday's increment is the second increment and will be back-dated to January 1. The third and final increase will be due in 1983.

Workers earning more than K387 a month would not receive any increment under the last salary rises except for their usual annual rises.

Mr Willima says a circular outlining details of the increments and authorising payments of new salaries and wages would soon be issued to affected workers.

Employees who will benefit from the increments are in the categories of labourers, watchmen, classified daily paid workers and national joint council employees.

Officers in these salary scales will also benefit: S 21 to S 12; TS 16 to TS 13; MS 19 to MS 16; PS 15 to PS 10; DMS 4 to DMS 1; SS 7 to SS 4; FS 22 to FS 18; LA 21 to LA 12; LAT 12 to LAT 6; LAM 15 to LAM 12; LAS 3 to LAS 1.

Mundia on Pay Increases

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Excerpt] Prime Minister Mundia yesterday announced a further pay bonanza for public service workers next year, but cautioned that this should not be misinterpreted for electioneering.

Speaking to Pressmen in his office, Mr Mundai said pay increases announced on Tuesday were not new but a continuation of the recommendations made in the Muchangwe and Turner reports.

He said the reports recommended a sum which the Government could not afford at that time.

"So we had to spread increases over a period of three years. This is the second increase and the third one will come next year but our people should not take this for electioneering."

CSO: 4700/1106

ZAMBIA, RWANDA SET UP JOINT PERMANENT COMMISSION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Enock Ngosa]

[Text]

BUJUMBURA, Tuesday.
ZAMBIA and Rwanda have established a joint permanent commission to explore areas of cooperation between the two countries — a move President Juvenal Habyarimana felt would cement the existing relations.

President Kaunda and General Habyarimana signed a joint communique outlining details of the commission at Dr Kaunda's residence at Pugwiro village in Kigali to mark the end of his first state visit to Rwanda.

Among other things, the protocol was entrusted with periodical review of the progress of cooperation between Rwanda and Zambia and recommend ways of their implementation to both governments. But the document does not set out a definite date of action.

Apart from the protocol read to the Press by Minister of Commerce and Industry Mr Remmy Chisupa, ministers from both countries signed a trade agreement, an air service pact and another on cultural cooperation.

On regional cooperation, both leaders emphasised the importance they attached to the realisation of sub-regional cooperation aimed at promoting self-sustained economic and social development through collective self-reliance.

They underlined the need to continue with the North-South dialogue as a basis for creating a just and fair new economic international order.

They called for a common approach among developing countries in the North-South dialogue and expressed the need for the acceleration of economic and technical cooperation among poor nations.

On Namibia, the two leaders reaffirmed their unequivocal support for SWAPO trying to dislodge racist South Africa from the occupation of the disputed territory.

Gen Habyarimana informed Dr Kaunda his people felt honoured and happy to be visited by one of Africa's wise and greatest statesmen.

The President applauded Gen Habyarimana for leading a civilised society and noted that everything on his programme was arranged with precision. "You are able to press a button and things move."

He said the Rwandan leader had been too blunt in extolling him and his leadership, but he did not mean to embarrass him.

Meanwhile, President Kaunda has received a top Rwandan honour of "Grand Cross of the National Order of One Thousand Hills," Zana reports.

The order was bestowed on him by Gen Habyarimana at Daka, 145 km west of Kigali.

Bestowing the highest state award on his host, Gen Habyarimana noted that Dr Kaunda was devoted to the freedom and emancipation of the people in Africa.

INFO: 4700/1106

EXPATRIATE MANAGER SEEKS DROPPING OF ZAMBIANIZATION POLICY

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] AN expatriate general manager of a group of companies in Kitwe has appealed to the Party and its Government to drop the policy of Zambianisation as a process because it has failed to deliver the goods.

Managing director of Management Centre and group general manager of a number of firms including Hughes Limited and Iss Electronics, Mr Mazhar Hashmi, said on Thursday night that Zambianisation had failed because it was imposed on the nation from the top instead of growing from the bottom.

"Zambianisation as a process in my opinion has failed only because of an unnatural route. It was imposed from the top. Zambianisation can only succeed if it grows upward from the bottom."

In his address to the Kitwe Press Club, Mr Hashmi suggested that a new policy, "Zambiasm" with emphasis on the generation of a sense of identity among Zambians, should be introduced.

"Sense of belonging to the country should be more predominant in their (Zambians') conduct, expressions and future planning at individual and national level," he said.

The present system was ineffective because it depended on officers who carry out its programmes as a job rather than as an objective. "They sit far away and fail to understand the categories of Zambians and expatriates."

The officers failed to take

into account the fact that there were two categories in which to place both Zambians and expatriates.

The first category was in dedicated Zambians and expatriates who were genuinely interested in the development of the country.

The other group was the "working-holiday maker" expatriates who were in Zambia for what they could get out of the nation and Zambians who believed the country must do everything for them because they are Zambians.

Critical

He said if those charged with the responsibility to Zambianise became more critical in their job they would avoid indiscriminate replacement of expatriates by "Zambian-looking" Zambians who constantly prove incompetent because of lack of dedication.

"In parastatal organisations for example, Zambians by appearance have moved in and many dedicated expatriates have been moved out. The net result is that almost every parastatal runs at a loss."

Where dedicated Zambians

were found, they had ended up working under the "working-holiday," expatriates who had made sure they did not rise to a stage where they could eventually take over.

"The industrial and commercial state of affairs is therefore gloomy and disheartening."

Mr Hasmi, who has been in Zambia since 1971, said he felt there was lack of dedication and pride among most Zambians and this had resulted in continued dependence on expatriates so many years after independence.

"Humility and discipline must replace arrogance and lack of discipline. Constructive criticism should be welcomed and mistakes accepted."

He felt there should be efforts to revolve or deny jobs to Zambians who were not dedicated in the same way as such efforts should be made to get rid of expatriates who were in Zambia only for material gain and personal improvement.

Zambians dedicated to the development of the country should be given more incentives and recognition of their efforts. The same should be the case for dedicated expatriates who were genuinely interested in the welfare of Zambia.

If possible such expatriates should be encouraged to be given Zambian citizenship.

UNI NIST CHALLENGES INFORMATION, BROADCASTING OFFICIAL TO DEBATE

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 5 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] Information and Broadcasting permanent secretary Mr Edward Lubinda has been challenged to a televised debate.

Civil Servants Union of Zambia chairman Mr Bresford Gondwe said yesterday questions asked by interviewer Kenneth Maduma during the "Sunday Interview" of March 28 should be scrutinised.

His executive would meet tomorrow to examine the "Maduma affair" after which the union's stand would be announced.

"We will not feel constrained or inhibited whatsoever to take any measures within the definition of industrial action. Our choice is wide."

Highlighted

The questions Mr Maduma asked during the interview were "innocent" and he only highlighted the grievances civil servants had against their employer — the Government. Mr Gondwe said:

For a media to imply he was attacking the Government is utter nonsense. Mr Lubinda must not pretend there was nothing wrong in the Civil Service.

"He and his colleagues have used the media to attack our members for laziness, indiscipline and late coming. Is it wrong for us to use the same media to contest this or to explain what could be contributing to these vices?" Mr Gondwe asked.

He had instructed the union's branch at Zambia Broadcasting Services to watch events there.

He challenged Mr Lubinda to a debate at which Mr Maduma's questions would be reviewed.

"If Mr Lubinda does not accept the challenge then let him re-screen the interview so that the public and disinterested third parties could ascertain for themselves whether it merited victimising the interviewer."

He spoke to Mr Maduma on the phone the day after the interview and the interviewer sounded "very shaken. I assume he is a very frightened man, and for obvious reasons too. Here is a man being persecuted by management for no reason."

Mr Maduma has since not been appearing on the screen in what ZBS director-general Mr Alport Phiri described as an administrative move.

"In any organisation we

must have discipline. Certain things must be done according to procedure. Procedure was not followed during that Sunday Interview," Mr Phiri said.

Banned

Sources at ZBS said Mr Maduma had been banned from producing Sunday Interview, Up-to-Date, Liberation and My Old-Favourite programmes.

The sources said Mr Maduma, who was scheduled to represent ZBS during the President's tour of Rwanda and Burundi, was replaced at the last minute.

In an earlier interview with the Times Mr Gondwe said when the programme was cut he was about to discuss the pruning of the Civil Service.

He had said he found it absurd that the Government appointed a committee to look into the size and structure of the service with a view to pruning it but before the committee had made its recommendations, the Government started cutting down on personnel.

Yesterday Mr Gondwe praised the manner in which this paper and its sister paper the Sunday Times handled the controversy.

UNHCR PLEDGES CONTINUED AID TO GOVERNMENT ON REFUGEE PROBLEMS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) has pledged to continue helping the Zambian Government on the refugee problems.

UNHCR deputy high commissioner, Mr William Smyser, said yesterday that the commission would increase its financial support to the Government from about K2.2 million in 1981 to K2.8 million this year.

The UNHCR had decided to hand over the Maheba refugee settlement camp in Solwezi because it had reached a stage where it could be fully absorbed into Zambia's economic life. Speaking during a Press conference in his office yesterday before he left for Geneva, Mr Smyser said there were over 40,000 refugees in Zambia of which 30,000 were Angolans, 5,000 Zaireans, 4,000 Namibians and 2,000 South Africans.

There were 10,500 refugees at Maheba camp out of which 9,700 were Angolans, 600 Zaireans and one Portuguese.

On reports that some refugees especially those from Angola had indicated willingness to return, Mr Smyser said he was only aware of nine families consisting of 18 people who had expressed intention to go home after a visit to the camp by some Angolan authorities.

Most of the refugees however,

had expressed interest to stay as they were happy with facilities at the camp. Home Affairs Minister Mr Frederick Chomba presided over the Maheba meeting at which the refugees said they wanted to remain in Zambia.

Mr Smyser said Mr Chomba also made a statement in which he stated that there was no intention by the Government to repatriate refugees who wanted to stay. The commission would sponsor a survey in Western Province on how many refugees were in the area.

UNHCR representative in Zambia, Mr Joseph Kawuki, said Malawian exile Mr Orton Chirwa had no refugee status in Zambia.

Mr Kawuki said there were no records of Mr Chirwa in the files in Zambia but had refugee status in Tanzania.

And Prime Minister Mundia said yesterday that Frontline states support the principle of one-man-one vote on the Namibian issue.

The solution of the Namibian question would automatically solve the Angolan issue.

Mr Mundia was speaking in his office when he met Mr Smyser who briefed him about the handing over of the Maheba refugee camp to the Government.

ZAMBIA

MUZ CHAIRMAN PRAISES ZCCM MANAGEMENT FOR STEPS TO CUT COSTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Apr 82 p 5

[Text] Mineworkers Union of Zambia (MUZ) chairman, Mr Timothy Walamba yesterday praised the management of the newly formed Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) for the recently announced measures to reduce costs and step up productivity.

Mr Walamba described as a "great achievement for Zambian miners," the new policy on equal pay for Zambians and expatriates, Zambianisation and the allocation of places to children of Zambian miners in mine trust schools.

A visibly elated Mr Walamba told the Mail that the announcement of the far-reaching measures was timely as it would be a good start for the new firm.

"We would like to assure him (ZCCM) chairman, Mr Francis Kaunda that we will not let him down and will try our best to see to it that productivity is increased and industrial peace is maintained so that the industry is able to make profit."

"This is a very great achievement. If this is what ZCCM is going to be like, then, we are all going to be quite happy. We therefore say congratulations to the chairman," the MUZ chief said.

On equal pay for equal work, Mr Walamba said the policy would go a long way to raising the morale of Zambian miners as the disparity had been a source of difficulty for a long time.

The difference in pay between Zambians and expatriates last year led to the mining industry grinding to a halt when thousands of artisans and technicians turned tools in the copper mines demanding equal pay for equal work.

The move of giving equal opportunity to children of both expatriates and Zambians in trust schools was also "an achievement" as it was in keeping with the nation's motto of "One Zambia, One Nation" in which opportunities must be extended equally to all mine employees regardless of whether they were Zambians or expatriates.

On矿工的再培训，Mr Walamba said he agreed with Mr Kaunda that some 1,000 people who had been placed in positions previously held by expatriates were not competent.

"I agree with Mr Kaunda that some of the people who take up senior positions are not competent. That is why we intend to see to it that the Zambianisation committee implements what Mr Kaunda has said."

CSO: 4700/1106

STANDARD BANK-ZAMBIA PRESENTS 1981 REPORT

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text.]

STANDARD Bank Zambia made a pre-tax profit of K16.8 million during the year ended December 31, 1981 compared with K15.6 million over the previous period.

The results were satisfactory bearing in mind the difficult conditions prevailing particularly in the availability of foreign exchange.

This is said in the bank's 1981 report which was presented to its annual meeting in Lusaka yesterday by bank chairman Mr Luke Mwananshikulu.

It says Zambia's economy did not grow appreciably in 1981, perhaps two per cent at most in real terms and cites the unfavourable balance of payments arising from lower copper production and weak cobalt market as some contributing factors.

The shortage of foreign exchange led to poor performances especially in the manufacturing and construction sectors.

"The one year transition period between Zambia's programmes with the IMF from April 1980 to May 1981 proved

difficult. Increased import levels and costs were not matched by growth of earnings as world copper prices declined . . .," the report says.

Welcoming the formation of new giant Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM) it says the task of this reorganisation and costs will be a challenge for the management.

The ZCCM comes during a particularly difficult period for the mining industry. Heavy losses were incurred by both NCCM and RCM which could be more than K100 million for the fiscal year 1981/82.

But the report notes gratefully that the World Bank group, the European Economic Community and British and United States government agencies are taking renewed interest in Zambia's mining industry.

The Standard Chartered group, of which Zambia is a member is leading a consortium of overseas agencies and banks in financing the extension of NCCM's copper extraction capacity from tailing dams involving about K250 million.

MEASURES UNDERWAY TO SPEED UP GOODS CLEARANCE FROM DAR ES SALAAM

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Omar Al-Amoodi]

[Text]

SOME 80,000 tonnes of cargo supposed to have been delivered to Zambia in the last few weeks are still lying at Dar es Salaam reportedly because of non-availability of documents from Zambian importing agents.

Well-placed sources here said yesterday that only 2,700 tonnes out of the piled-up goods had documents which would enable the port and customs authorities to release them for transportation to Zambia.

Asked to comment on the matter Tanzania's newly-appointed Minister for Transport and Communications Mr John Malecela said measures were being taken to speed up clearance of the goods and that representatives of the Tanzania Harbour Authority (THA) and Dar es Salaam-based clearing and forwarding agencies were in Zambia trying to see how they could tackle the problem of docu-

mentation.

Mr Malecela recently accompanied President Julius Nyerere for a summit meeting with President Kaunda in Lusaka to discuss how Tanzania and Zambia could cooperate to solve the problem of transportation of goods between the two countries.

He blamed the hold-up of Zambian goods on delay in arrival of documents from Zambia.

Zambia is one of the five neighbouring countries using the Tanzanian seaport of Dar es Salaam for the shipment of import/export goods. The other countries are Burundi, Rwanda, Zaire and Uganda but Zambia is said to have earned a record for having massive pile-ups of goods at

DAR ES SALAAM, Wednesday.

the port.

Apart from delayed arrival of documents from Zambia, poor turnaround of railway wagons between Tanzania and Zambia has contributed to congestion of the Zambian goods at the port.

Commenting on the government proposed measures to improve efficiency at the port, Mr Malecela said K80 million had been ear-marked for the project. Part of the funds would be used for the repairs of fork-lifts and cranes.

Mr Malecela said a containerisation complex would be built at the port within the next four years and the project had been studied and approved by the World Bank which would be one of the financiers.

17-11-1106

DRJ

MUNDIA SIGNS LOAN AGREEMENT WITH SAUDI FUND FOR DEVELOPMENT

LMS AND TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[REDACTED]

PRIME Minister Mundia has called for the removal of third parties in loan deals between donor and recipient countries to avoid high interest rates.

Mr Mundia was speaking at his office yesterday when he signed a K17.3 million loan agreement with the Saudi Fund for Development for the construction of the Solwezi/Ikelenge road.

Instead of countries like Saudi Arabia channelling their aid through third parties like the International Monetary Fund or the World Bank, they should provide the money directly in order to bring down interest rates.

He made the remarks after the Fund's signatory to the loan Dr Saleh Humaidan, director-general of technical departments, said most of the money lent to developing countries by the IMF and the World Bank came from Saudi Arabia.

Dr Humaidan said like Zambia, Saudi Arabia was a

developing country, but since it was privileged with more money than other developing states, it had resolved to help them achieve a better life for their people.

"This way, we feel that we would be contributing to a better world because we know that development benefits in Zambia would spill over to other countries."

In reply, Mr Mundia urged the National Commission for Development Planning to speed up feasibility studies in other projects to be funded by the Saudis.

These included a grain shed for Namboard, the rehabilitation of the Livingstone Mulobezi railway line, the Kasama/Luwingu/Mansa road, the State farms and the Chembe bridge.

"These are extremely important projects and I would like to see their feasibility studies accelerated," he said.

WEST AFRICANS ENTERING NATION ON FORGED COMMONWEALTH PASSPORTS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

A RACKET THROUGH WHICH West African nationals, mostly emerald peddlers have been entering the country on forged passports of Commonwealth countries, has been uncovered in Kitwe.

Kitwe police chief, Mr Alfred Mulopa confirmed yesterday that his men had picked up some Senegalese nationals masquerading as Nigerians with Nigerian passports.

The aliens have been pouring into the emerald area around the district, while posing as students and businessmen.

The police began to get suspicious after it was discovered that the Senegalese and Malians could not speak English or spoke with a distinct French accent.

Mr Mulopa said that it was true that some West Africans involved in the emerald trade, after being deported, returned with Nigerian passports as these allowed them to stay in the country for several months.

It is understood the influx

of bogus Nigerians has increased rapidly since the introduction of visa regulations by the government early this year.

Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Frederick Chomba said in Lusaka yesterday that a report compiled by the police on illegal mining activities by aliens on the Copperbelt has been submitted to the Prime Minister's office for implementation, reports ZANA.

Mr Chomba said the report on the mining activities submitted to him by Police Commissioner, Mr Henry Mtonga on observations on how the illegal mining of emeralds could be solved had been submitted to the Prime Minister, who made the tour of the mining area together with Mr Chomba early this year.

ZAMBIA

GHANA MAINTAINING DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

GHANA will maintain diplomatic relations with Zambia despite its decision to close the mission in Lusaka.

A Ghanaian High Commission spokesman said this yesterday when he commented on reports that Ghana is to close several African missions including the Lusaka one.

The spokesman said the decision to close the mission is simply an economic one as relations between the two countries are "smooth."

The spokesman however said his mission has not received instructions from Accra on the closure of the mission but it is government policy to reduce the number of diplomatic missions.

It is understood that the Ghana mission in Salisbury will look after its country's interests in Zambia.

It is not as yet clear whether the Salisbury mission will be closed. Ghana would have no diplomatic representation in Southern Africa if both missions were closed.

FEES FOR LICENSES TO BE INCREASED, SOME BY FOUR HUNDRED PERCENT

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 3 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

FEES for road licences, public service vehicles, test certificates, driving licences, international circulation, driving instructors and schools and certificates of fitness will soon go up, some to over 400 per cent.

According to the Government Gazette released yesterday, the new fees come into effect from May 1, next month.

The driving licence which used to be K4 will now be K10 while the provisional licence rises from K1 to K2 and the duplicate licence from K2 to 4.

The new fees for the registration and licensing of vehicles are as follows, for vehicles other than motor vehicles and trailers:

K2 for the transfer of a vehicle licence, K2 for a duplicate vehicle licence [from 25n] and K2 for a duplicate plate or token [from 25n].

For motor vehicles and trailers, duplicate registration book and any licence or token, fees K5 and K2 respectively from 50n and 25n.

Temporary registration cards — K5, registration of new owner on change of ownership — K5 from 50n for both while an appeal to the road traffic commissioner is K10 from K5.

Examination of motor vehicles and trailers will be K8 and K2 respectively from K4 and K2 while re-examination of a motor vehicles and a trailer will be K4 and K2 from K2 and K1 respectively.

The assignment of a registration mark which is not currently in use is to be K20 from K10 while that of the one in current use will be K60 from K20.

A duplicate road service licence will be K2 from 60n while an endorsement of a road service licence or a variation of the terms or conditions is to be K5.

PSV driver's badge — duplicate only — identity certificate, and a duplicate identity certificate will be K2, K10 and K2 respectively from 25n K4 and K1 respectively.

For test certificates, an appeal to the commissioner will be K10, a duplicate test

certificate or test certificate record card, K2 and a vehicle examination K3.

Driving licences are to be K10, a duplicate, K2, a provisional licence, K4, and an extension of the licence by endorsement from 25n to K2 and a driving test from K2 to K4.

An international driving licence will cost K5, a certificate also K5 and a driving test and examination of the vehicle, K4 and K8 respectively.

For driving instructors and schools, an instructor's licence will be K20 from K4, a driving school licence will be K50 while a test of competence for an instructor's licence or variation will be K8.

For certificates of fitness, an examination of the vehicle will be K8, a trailer, K4 while a re-examination of both will be K4 and K2 respectively.

A duplicate of any document prescribed in these regulations will cost K2 while an appeal to the commissioner will be K10.

TRANSPORT BODY ASKS IMPORTERS TO REPORT DAR ES SALAAM ROUTE PROBLEMS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

IMPORTERS, forwarding and clearing agents in Zambia have been asked to report to the Zambia-Tanzania Transport Co-ordinating Committee all the problems they are facing on the Dar es Salaam route, in Tanzania.

Trade counsellor at the Tanzania High Commission in Lusaka, Mr Marco Kassaja said in Lusaka yesterday that it was the intention of the committee to provide an efficient service to the Dar es Salaam route customers.

"Just making complaints and criticising will not help anybody. This is why we want those with any complaints to come to us and let us know", he said.

Mr Kassaja said his office in Lusaka, the Zambian High Commission in Dar es Salaam and the Tanzania Harbours Corporation, who ran the port were just more than willing to get views from people on how the route could be improved further.

A 10-man delegation with representatives from organisations in Zambia and Tanzania, which was a sub-committee of the Zambia Transport Co-ordinating Committee today ends a visit to all Zambian importers.

The team headed by Zambia's Trade Commissioner in Dar es Salaam, Mr G Muluzi had been meeting importers in Lusaka and in the Copperbelt since their arrival last Wednesday.

The team consisted of representatives from both countries' central banks, representatives from the Copper Industry Services Bureau (CISB), Tanzania Zambia Railways, (TAZARA), Zambia Tanzania Road Services (ZATAN), Tanzania Harbour Authority and the National Shipping Agencies Companies (NASCO).

The visit to all the importers by the sub-committee including those in Tanzania was aimed at getting to know at first hand the problems they were facing.

It was also a follow up to the main committee's meeting held in Tanzania last February, Mr Kassaja said.

He expressed dismay and displeasure at the amount of criticisms levelled at the Tanzania port in the Press especially in the past.

"The truth is that some of these problems were not of their own (harbour authorities) making because our aim is to serve all our friendly land-locked countries including Rwanda and Burundi", he said.

He said that the situation at both the port and along the TAZARA route had improved tremendously as compared to what it was two years ago.

STATUTORY ANNOUNCES STEPS TO STOP SMUGGLING OF ESSENTIAL GOODS

By G. A. DAILY MAIL in English 2 Apr 82 p 5

[...] **THE Copperbelt Provincial Contingency Planning Committee has worked out stringent measures aimed at sealing all loopholes in the smuggling of essential commodities by traders into neighbouring countries.**

The measures were announced in Ndola yesterday by the Provincial Political secretary, Mr Pickson Chitambala, who assured the public that the new system would check the flow of essential commodities and contain smuggling.

Speaking at a Press conference held in his office, Mr Chitambala, who is also chairman of the Contingency Planning Committee, said from now on, Copperbelt businessmen will be required to acquire letters of authority in addition to their trading licences before being allowed to deal in essential commodities.

Mr Chitambala stressed that district execu-

tive secretaries will issue the letters of authority on the strength of the recommendations made by district contingency planning committees.

The PPS said in line with Statutory Instrument 5 passed last year, which is aimed at controlling smuggling, it had been found necessary to introduce the new measure as many traders were querying the effectiveness of the instrument.

Explaining the procedure of acquiring letters of authority, Mr Chitambala said businessmen wishing to deal in essential commodities should approach their respective district executive secretaries for the prescribed forms, which

have already been distributed.

He said once completed, the forms should be lodged with the district executive secretaries who will in turn hand them over to the district contingency planning committees for processing.

The PPS said after being processed, the committees will advise the district executive secretaries which businessmen to offer letters of authority. The councils will be under no obligation to give reasons for rejecting applications.

He said businessmen running stalls around markets were also free to apply for the letters of authority to enable them deal in essential commodities, adding that their applications will be considered just like others.

SECRETARY WARNS ANTI-PARTY CIVIL SERVANTS WILL BE DISMISSED

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Apr 82 p 5

{Excerpt}

CIVIL servants who are anti-Party will be removed from the service, Southern Province Permanent Secretary, Mr Edward Himunyanga, warned yesterday.

Addressing civil servants in the Choma Boma conference room, Mr Himunyanga said the Party and its Government would not tolerate workers who indulged in anti-UNIP activities.

He said civil servants must be loyal to the Party and its Government if UNIP's

development programmes were to succeed.

Mr Himunyanga stressed that civil servants must work hand in hand with Party leaders to facilitate development in the country.

The permanent secretary instructed Choma police to impound government vehicles found being driven at awkward hours of the night in a move to clamp down on misuse of transport.

File : 47-71106

FEW REFUGEES WILLING TO ACCEPT REPATRIATION TO ANGOLA

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 2 Apr 82 p 1

[Excerpt] Only 18 out of 9,000 Angolan refugees at Maheba camp near Solwezi have expressed willingness to go back to their country, deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees Mr William Smyser said in Lusaka yesterday.

And UNHCR representative in Zambia Mr Joseph Kawuki also disclosed that former Malawian Minister of Justice Mr Orton Chirwa had no refugee status in Zambia.

Addressing a Press conference, Mr Smyser said most of the Angolan refugees were happy at the settlement and were not in a hurry to be repatriated to Angola.

He said the Zambian Government raised no objection to the refugees' stay at Maheba which was handed over to the State by the Lutheran World Federation on Wednesday.

It was reported by ZANA in Solwezi that Angolan refugees at the camp would resist moves to repatriate them until their safety was assured.

A spokesman for the Angolans, Mr Jorge Ndunduma said the refugees were happy and had no desire to return home. He said during the official hand over of the camp which was officiated by Minister of Home Affairs Mr Frederick Chomba, that there had been several delegations from Angola to persuade the refugees to return home but they had refused to do so.

He claimed that most Angolans feared for their lives if they returned despite assurances for their safety by the Angolan government.

And on the former Malawian minister, Mr Kawuki said his office would have known about the whereabouts of Mr Chirwa in Zambia had he been registered.

Mr Kawuki said this in view of reports that Mr Chirwa was kidnapped from Zambia by Malawian security authorities sometime last year.

Mr. Chirwa and his wife Vera and son Fumbani are now awaiting trial in Malawi.

The UN will meanwhile, increase its financial allocation to Zambia from about K1.8 million to about K2.3 million.

ZULAWU DESCRIBES GOVERNMENT SALARY INCREMENTS AS MOCKERY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

Meanwhile, the Zambia United Local Authorities Workers Union (ZULAWU) has described the salary increments announced by the Government on Tuesday, as a mockery..

The general secretary of ZULAWU, Mr Ndawa Soko said in Ndola yesterday that in fact the exercise should not be referred to as salary increments but that the Government was merely rectifying anomalies which arose from the Muchangwe salary Commission which awarded massive salary increments to top officers in the Government leaving the majority.

Mr Willima had said the increments were a result of a decision taken by

the Government on the new salaries recommendations in 1980.

He said the Government directed then that salaries and wages of lowly paid workers who used to receive K53 per month before the new salaries wages were introduced in 1980 be increased by 100 per cent to close the gap between the low and high income groups.

Commenting on the issue yesterday, Mr Soko said the Government was not bridging the gap between the low and high income groups because what has been given to the lowly paid Government employees falls far short of the minimum living standards of the ordinary worker.

CNO: 4700/1106

TWENTY-FIVE MORE CHINESE PHYSICIANS TO ARRIVE IN JUNE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

A TEAM of 25 Chinese doctors arrives in the country in June to support the Kabwe and Luanshya based teams whose acupuncture medical treatment has proved very popular among Zambians.

Minister of Health Mr Ben Kakoma announced yesterday that in view of the recent demonstration by Luanshya residents against the transfer of Luanshya doctors to Kabwe the Governments of Zambia and China had signed a new agreement for another team of doctors.

This will enable the doctors now deployed at both Luanshya and Kabwe to be maintained.

"The Party and its Government have been aware all along that the Chinese acupuncture medical treatment is very popular among the Zambian public. Many people have travelled long distances in order to seek this famous Chinese treatment in the hospitals where they are deployed", the minister said.

He added that his ministry was also aware that some patients on the Copperbelt were still undergoing treatment by the Luanshya-based doctors and their removal would have caused some hardships.

Mr Kakoma said both the Zambian and Chinese authorities had taken note of the peoples' appreciation of the work being done by the doctors and explained that their being stationed at Kabwe was necessitated by a need for a more comprehensive service to as many people as possible.

The minister said the Luanshya demonstration which was followed by a signed petition by a cross section of Copperbelt residents clearly showed the public's response to commendable work by medical workers who were dedicated to their profession.

"It should be seen as an inspiration to other workers to continue to aspire for a high standard of professional conduct and performance", he said.

He added that both the Zambian and Chinese governments respected the wishes of the people and the Chinese authorities had undertaken to continue serving the people to the best of their ability.

Mr Kakoma pointed out that co-operation in the medical field between the two countries started in 1978 when the current team of 25 doctors arrived in Zambia.

The doctors' popularity on the copperbelt led to the protests when part of the team which was deployed at Luanshya's Thomson Hospital was to be transferred back to Kabwe.

Luanshya demonstrators led by Party officials called on the Government to rescind the decision which they said was unfair in the maternity field.

Later more than 70 people from all over the Copperbelt signed and presented a petition to Copperbelt member of the Central Committee Mr Alex Shapi to support the demonstration.

CSO: 4700/1106

WOMENS' LEAGUE FORMS BODIES FOR PEACE, DEVELOPMENT, EQUALITY

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

THE Women's League has formed three committees for peace, development and equality.

Member of the Central Committee Mrs Chibesa Kankasa said at a Press conference in Lusaka yesterday that the three committees would monitor the progress women were making towards the achievement of peace, development and equality in the nation.

Mrs Kankasa, who is also Secretary for Women's League, said women would have to brace themselves for hard work if they were to achieve their goals in various fields.

She said the formation of the three permanent committees had been necessitated by a call from the United Nations that women in member-states should report about the progress they will have made in contributing to peace, development and achievement of equality in their respective countries by 1985.

Mrs Kankasa also announced the appointment of Mrs Monica Chintu, political secretary for women's affairs at Freedom House as secretary of the newly formed committees.

Mrs Chintu will be assisted by Mrs Dorothy Kapanta who has been appointed vice-secretary.

Mrs Kankasa said she was confident that the women would succeed in

this programme and deliver the goods to the people.

She also announced names of the women who will spearhead work in the individual committees.

The committee for peace will be headed by Minister of State for Home Affairs, Chieftainess Elizabeth Nkomeshya while the development committee will be headed by Minister of State for National Commission for Development Planning, Miss Zeniah Ndhlovu.

The committee seeking to achieve equality in the nation will be headed by Justice Lombe Chibesakunda who is also chairman of the Industrial Relations Court.

Minister of State for Lands and Natural Resources, Mrs Bathsheba Ng'andu has been appointed secretary of the equality committee.

Each committee has at least 20 members.

Meanwhile, women in Frontline States should unite and help free Namibia and South Africa from the yokes of colonialism, leader of a visiting Mozambican delegation, Mrs Juvenalia Muthemba, said in Lusaka yesterday.

Addressing a meeting of the Women's League at the Civic Centre, Mrs Muthemba said: "Our

independence cannot be complete while our friends are still under colonial rule. Let us unite as regards of Africa in stamping out the last pockets of colonialism."

Mrs Muthemba and her delegation of the FRELIMO womens' organisation are currently on a week-long study tour of Zambia. They arrived in the country on Monday and have had an audience with Party Secretary-General, Mr Humphrey Mulemba.

Mrs Muthemba said April 7 had been declared Mozambique's Women's Day in memory of the late Mrs Justine Machel, the first wife of President Samora Machel.

Mrs Machel died on April 7, 1971, at the peak of the country's armed struggle for independence.

Mrs Muthemba called on Zambian women to join their counterparts in Mozambique in commemorating this day and urged them to emulate the example set by the late Mrs Machel in being at the forefront of the liberation struggle.

"This is our first visit to Zambia since independence and it is such a historical one," said Mrs Muthemba.

The Mozambican delegation will today leave for Livingstone, Zambia's tourist capital and will be expected back on Friday.

SOME NIEC COMPANIES' PERFORMANCE 'BELOW EXPECTATIONS'

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

THE performance of some NIEC companies is below expectations, general manager in charge of operations, Mr Clement Mambwe said in Livingstone yesterday.

Mr Mambwe said the NIEC group was doing "very badly everywhere" and workers must double efforts to push up sales.

Addressing workers at the Zambia National Wholesale and Marketing Company, (ZNWC), Mr Mambwe said the performance of the group was below standard because of poor sales.

He said the corporation would not like to find itself in a position where it would be forced to lay off workers in companies not making profit.

"Workers must therefore be dedicated to duty

and advance suggestions to the corporation on how performance of their respective companies could be improved upon."

"You must not work in isolation. Assist the management and management in turn must assist you. You must all work extra hard to secure your jobs," he told the workers.

The general manager who is on a tour of NIEC subsidiary companies in southern province warned against reporting late for duty. Drinking on duty should equally not be tolerated by management.

Mr Mambwe, who later visited NIEC Stores and Holdsworth Chemist, also warned workers against indiscipline and said employees must project a good image of their respective companies.

CSO: 4700/1106

COMMERCIAL FARMERS OFFICIAL PREDICTS MAIZE YIELD FOR 1981/1982

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Apr 82 p 4

[Excerpt] **ZAMBIA's maize yield for the 1981/82 season has been predicted at round six million bags and commercial farmers anticipate to contribute up to 60 per cent of the total.**

Executive officer of the Commercial Farmers Bureau Mr Jimmy Woods made the prediction in a dispatch to **Business Review** yesterday.

Despite unfavourable rains, the 1981 early planting figures shot up by 25 per cent and this has in way reduced chances of crop failures because rains

were lowest in March.

Mkushi farmers increased their crop by 50 per cent and despite having rain that was 200 mm short of normal rainfall. Mr Woods said their crop is expected to be "average to good".

"Keeping in mind the increased plantings but subtracting an increasing percentage

as we move south-westwards in the drought stricken areas, we are probably looking at a 6 to 6.5 million bag crop with the commercial sector contributing about half," he said.

In a good season commercial farmers supply about 45 per cent of marketed crop and in a bad season like the present, their share of marketed crop increases to 60 per cent.

CSC : 4700/1106

INFLATION RAISES BUILDING MATERIALS PRICES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Apr 82 p 4

[Text]

GALLOPING inflation rates have caused the prices of building materials to soar and this in turn has made it difficult for people to build and complete houses.

Chairman of Surveyors Institute of Zambia (SIZ) Mr Sonny Mulenga said this at an Economic Association of Zambia meeting at the Great East Road campus.

SIZ was disappointed that the question of housing had not received the attention it deserves in the national development plans, and to the detriment of the economy an acute shortage of housing had made rent fees to soar.

The mushrooming of squatter shanties was a clear testimony that shelter, a basic need of life was being denied.

While acknowledging the efforts of the National Housing Authority in providing accommodation, their rent fees were exorbitant for middle class Zambians and only big companies could afford them.

He said lack of clear policy on land allocation had resulted in large farming land lying idle because people who acquired it were not financially strong enough to develop it while those with funds were denied

the land.

"As considerable financial commitments are needed to the servicing of these plots, it does not make economic sense to allocate them to people without money. We should not condone such wanton waste of resources."

To commemorate its 10th anniversary the institute is to hold a two-day seminar in July or August to which they will invite Prime Minister Mundia, Government and parastatal representatives.

Despite providing vital information for development, the surveyors institute was of the view that the Government and private sectors were underutilising them.

As resources became scarce there was need to use them efficiently and the institute was geared to help in the control and economic planning of future development. To this end it was seeking closer ties with the Government to make its commitments effective.

CSO: 4700/1106

VERNACULAR UNIP CONSTITUTIONAL TRANSLATIONS

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 3 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

THE first batch of vernacular copies of the UNIP constitution is out.

Principal for political affairs at the Ministry of National Guidance Mr Webb Bweupe said yesterday that translated copies are in Luvale, Kaonde and Lunda.

Mr Bweupe said the Government Printers were now working on translated versions in other local languages.

He said the National Guidance Ministry was waiting for directives from the Central Committee on whether to sell them or distribute them freely to various Government institutions in the country.

Mr Bweupe said the ministry was now translating copies of the operation food production programme and the last National Council resolutions.

And the Party in Mufulira has launched a card selling

campaign to strengthen the organisation and increase the membership which had declined.

The district governor Mr Boyd Kaseunga said that since the beginning of the year less than 1,000 cards were sold out of a population of about 140,000 residents.

Mr Kaseunga said the performance of the leaders at the grassroots level was very disappointing and blamed them for the low membership of the Party.

To ensure that every resident was a card-carrying member, the Party had embarked on a one-month programme during which officials would work flat out to woo new members.

Mr Kaseunga said it was the duty of the leaders at section, branch and ward levels to encourage people to join the Party.

CSO: 4700/1106

INCREASED PRODUCTION OF BATTERIES

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Apr 82 p 2

[Text]

THE flow of locally produced batteries to the market has now improved after the receipt of a substantial amount of raw materials by Mansa batteries.

A company spokesman said in Lusaka yesterday that the sudden appearance of batteries on the market was a result of good production made after arrival of raw materials.

Mansa Batteries has been having problems because of lack of raw materials resulting from foreign exchange problems.

The spokesman recalled that the company's operations were temporary suspended between January 6 and February 8 because of lack of raw materials.

He said the question of raising prices was an exercise that had been going on for a long time and it was sheer coincidence that a price approval was granted and announced soon after resumption of operations.

After the arrival of raw materials, Mansa Batteries produced 2,198,956 batteries between mid-February and the end of March.

The spokesman said the company had been forced to increase the prices of batteries because of the rising cost of raw materials.

The 420 batteries which used to cost 40n retail now cost 51n while R14 type has been increased from 32n to 38n. The price of the R6 battery has had its price increased from 27n to 36n.

The spokesman said the company had held its prices stable since early last year.

CSO: 4700/1106

ZAMBIA

MULUNGU PORT REHABILITATION

Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 7 Apr 82 p 2

[Text] Results of a tender for the K100 million rehabilitation works on Mpulungu port are to be out in a few days, said European Economic Community (EEC) acting head of delegation in Zambia Mr Charles Brook in Lusaka yesterday.

EEC has approved the first phase of the masterplan to modernise the port whose services would be enjoyed by Zaire, Rwanda, Burundi, Zambia and Tanzania.

"Tenders for the contractor have been sent out and we are now waiting for the winner to be announced by the Government in a few days and work should start almost immediately," said Mr Brook.

He said so far all normal procedures were going on smoothly and according to plan.

The project would include the construction of improved feeder roads to the lake from the five countries.

The Mpulungu project is part of a proposed East African transport system on Lake Tanganyika to be financed by EEC for the five states.

CSO: 4700/1106

CDC PLEDGES TO BOOST ECONOMY, ESPECIALLY AGRICULTURE

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Apr 82 p 7

[Excerpt]

THE Commonwealth Development Corporation has pledged to boost Zambia's economy especially in the agricultural field and a K24.6 million offer in form of loan to the mining industry.

The money will be spent on Zambia Consolidated Copper Mines (ZCCM)'s tailings leach plant at Chingola on the Copperbelt, CDC general manager, Sir Peter Meinerzhagen said in Lusaka at the end of his visit to Zambia last week.

Sir Peter said that he expected the agreement between CDC and ZCCM to be signed in the second half of this month.

Speaking before his departure for Zimbabwe after a two-day visit to Zambia, he said he had a wide range of discussions with government and parastatal officials on CDC's further assistance to Zambia.

"During our talks with the President, the Prime

Minister (Mr Nalumino Mundia) and all the officials including those in the parastatal sector they all emphasized the importance of agriculture," he said.

Sir Peter singled out wheat, maize, coffee and sugar as the crops CDC would seriously consider assisting as suggested by the Zambian government.

Another point raised during discussions with Zambian officials was the importance of introducing irrigation on a large scale as rainfall could not be relied upon.

Sir Peter said that the country was blessed with hardworking people, fertile soils and good climate.

The CDC would take up all the points raised during talks with the government

with a view of identifying in which areas it could assist further.

Sir Peter, who arrived in the country from Malawi where he inspected similar CDC projects there admitted however that at K100 million total assistance to Zambia, its investment in Malawi was much higher.

While in the country, he had talks with Dr Kaunda, Mr Mundia, Finance Minister, Mr Kebby Musokotwane, officials from the Bank of Zambia, ZIMCO and ZCCM.

So far, CDC has extended its assistance to Chilanga Cement, Contract Haulage, Kafironda Limited, Kafue Textiles of Zambia, Kariba North Bank Company, ZCCM, Ndola Lime Company, the Zambia Sugar Company, Zambia Electricity Supply Corporation (ZESCO) and the Industrial Plantations.

While in the country, Sir Peter took time off to inspect the Kaleya Small holder project at the Nakambala Sugar Estates in Mazabuka, on Wednesday.

CSO: 4700/1106

CHRISTIANS URGED TO REJECT SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 5 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

ZAMBIAN Christians were yesterday urged to totally reject Scientific Socialism because the philosophy sacrifices individual rights and freedom for the good of the Party.

Speaking in an interview soon after conducting the Palm Sunday inter-denomination service at Ndola Central Park, United Church of Zambia (UCZ), St Andrews parish priest, Reverend Peter Hoyle said Zambian Christians should not adopt Scientific Socialism because it would deny them their individual importance in society once introduced.

"As a Christian I find scientific socialism contrary to the Zambian philosophy of Humanism because it sacrifices an individual's rights and freedom for the good of the Party," Rev. Hoyle said.

This the reverend argued, is unacceptable in Christian life. Rev. Hoyle added that Christians cannot concur with the argument propounded by scientific socialism that mankind had the power to save himself using his intelligence and development of technology.

And delivering his sermon at the service, the reverend castigated middle-class Zambians for being too much in 'love' with their power and positions while turning their backs on poverty and sufferings existing among fellow Zambians.

"We must all be concerned with the poverty and suffering among our people. At the moment, it is saddening that those in the middle class have turned their backs on poverty and suffering," Rev Hoyle pointed out.

And the Easter programme released at the service, called upon Christians to stand firm in their faith.

It warned Christians that, the conflict between Christians and non-Christians beliefs and practices have become more acute. To counter the situation the circular urged for more Christians vigilance and fellowship.

The Palm Sunday service was attended by more than 300 Christians from UCZ, Anglican and Baptist Churches.

CSO: 4700/1106

DBZ MANAGER SAYS BANK SEEKING TO RELAX 'RIGID' LENDING POLICIES

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

DEVELOPMENT Bank of Zambia [DBZ] is in constant consultations with the government to try and relax sections in the Bank's Act which makes it impossible for small scale entrepreneurs to borrow from it.

The bank's general manager, Mr Rudge Sakwanda said in Lusaka that the bank would like to relax some sections in its Act to enable small industries to borrow from it because these industries were not able to borrow from banks due to rigid lending policies.

Mr Sakwanda said he was aware that smaller enterprises were often surrounded by institutional problems which made conditions difficult for them to operate.

The general manager, who was speaking when he closed a one-week small and medium industries management programme at the Management Services Board over the weekend, said the first hazards small enterprises faced were

stiff lending policies by financial institutions.

"In many cases, potential small scale entrepreneurs have to meet stringent lending conditions of different financial houses such as securities and equity contributions which in many cases they do not possess or have", he said.

Mr Sakwanda said because of such problems on entry into the money market, these enterprises finally gave up.

Other problems faced by small scale industries cited by Mr Sakwanda included various government regulations on the labour market such as workers' contributions to trade unions.

He said he was however glad that majority of developing countries had long ago realised the problems facing small scale industries and were relaxing various controls which hindered the development of this sector.

He commended the government, institutions and individuals who were committed to the development of small upcoming enterprises.

"We believe that the promotion of small scale industries plays a significant role by bringing about growth and development in a country like Zambia, which is going through a process of industrialisation", Mr Sakwanda said.

In countries where small scale industries had been encouraged and promoted to the full, they were now accounting for a major portion of industrial employment, fostered entrepreneurial skills and satisfied basic consumer demands which large firms could not fulfil.

Mr Sakwanda told the course trainees that the other advantage of small scale industries were that they used less capital per worker and hence their labour intensity character, utilised labour with scanty formal training who learnt their skill on the job and owners saved and re-invested in their operations.

CSC: 4700/1106

NEWLY COMMISSIONED KATIMA MULILO PONTOON SINKS

Lusaka DAILY MAIL in English 6 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE KATIMA Mulilo pontoon, which was commissioned eight days ago to replace another vessel impounded by South African troops last year, has sunk into the Zambezi River.

Southern Province roads engineer, Mr K.S. Sagoo, went to Sesheke yesterday to join a team attempting to retrieve the pontoon which submerged last Tuesday.

Western Province Member of the Central Committee, Mr Felix Luputa, has confirmed the accident although he could not give details.

According to reports reaching Livingstone, the pontoon which was brought to Sesheke from Chambeshi River and assembled by workers of the Mechanical Service Department was commissioned on Monday and sunk the following day.

Efforts to contact the authorities on what caused the accident were fruitless. Sesheke travellers to the rest of Western Province use the pontoon.

The original pontoon was captured by racist South African troops late last year when the vessel drifted to the Caprivi border during the night due to the rised water of the river.

The South Africans have since refused to release the pontoon and have hoisted a flag on it. Travellers to the Western Province from Sesheke to Katima Mulilo are now ferried across the Zambezi by canoes.

Several accidents have occurred because of crocodiles and hippos which terrorise travellers.

CSO: 4700/1106

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

IMF TEAM VISIT--Finance Minister Mr Kebby Musokotwane announced in Lusaka yesterday that a team from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) arrives in the country shortly to discuss Zambia's third draw under the K800 million package signed last year. He dismissed recent reports that the IMF was likely to delay the third offer of its loan package to Zambia. A report from Lusaka in last Saturday's Financial Times of London claimed that Zambia's third draw in Special Drawing Rights (SDR) may be delayed like the second draw last year because of Government failure to keep within domestic credit ceilings and bring down arrears in external payments to agreed targets. Last year Zambia drew K300 million in (SDR) from the loan facility but the IMF had to grant a waiver for the second drawing to take place in December. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 2 Apr 82 p 4]

YUGOSLAV DELEGATION'S VISIT--The conduct of Yugoslav companies in Zambia should not be allowed to mar good relations between Zambia and Yugoslavia. Leader of a four-man Yugoslav delegation Mr Namdiya Pozderac said this when he called on Prime Minister Mundia at his office yesterday. The delegation is expected to sign a new accord of cooperation between the two countries with Party Secretary-General Mulemba today. Mr Pozderac said while relations at political level were warm economic ties needed attention. He was aware that Yugoslav entrepreneurs in Zambia were not behaving normally. Mr Mundai said there were two features of economic cooperation between Zambia and Yugoslavia. Firstly, Yugoslavia was one of the countries with which Zambia went into cooperation just after Independence. Secondly Yugoslavia was the only country which had economic links with both the Party and its Government. [Text] [Lusaka TIMES OF ZAMBIA in English 8 Apr 82 p 5]

EEC AID--Brussels, April 5--The European Economic Community has accorded a special low interest loan of 55 million European Currency Units (about 55 million U.S. dollars) to Zambia for copper and cobalt mining projects that are to have a total cost of 85.35 ecus. The loan carries an interest rate of one per cent, and is to be paid back over 40 years with an initial 10 year grace period. The project is aimed at stabilising the costs of replacing facilities and old equipment and introducing more modern methods. Technical assistance in training and the creation of a fund for improving social conditions are also called for by the project. (AFP) [Text] [Paris AFRICA AFP in English 6 Apr 82 p 19]

RIFT DEEPENS AS ZCTU MEN CLASH

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Apr 82 p 5

[Text]

THE rift in the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions widened yesterday with the acting secretary-general, Mr Ishmael Nedziwe, backing a merger between two unions which has been condemned by another ZCTU official.

The unions concerned, which announced a merger after a meeting in Salisbury at the weekend, are the Zimbabwe Motor Industry Workers' Union and the General Engineering and Metal Workers' Union.

Their merger gave birth to the new United Engineering, Motor, Metal and Allied Workers' Union.

But soon after the merger was announced the ZCTU publicity secretary, Mr Elphegio Soko, issued a statement deplored the merger and said it was not recognised by the ZCTU.

Mr Soko said there could be no recognition of the new union until two other unions in the industry were persuaded to join the new movement.

Mr Nedziwe described Mr Soko's assertion as "totally incorrect".

"The merger is not only recognised by the ZCTU but by the authorities as well."

Mr Nedziwe said he, as a member of the co-ordinating committee, had officiated at the merger

meeting which was attended by the registrar of trade unions, Mr Ignatius Chigwendere.

Mr Soko, he said, was not a member of the committee which was the sole authority dealing with the merger of unions.

"The unions, which have been negotiating the merger since November last year, followed the procedure approved by the national general council of the ZCTU", he said.

It was naive of Mr Soko to claim he had not been notified.

"He was not notified because he is not a member of the co-ordinating committee. This is a matter for the ZCTU secretariat to deal with."

Mr Nedziwe added: "The ZCTU wishes therefore to dissociate itself from Mr Soko's statement as he was expressing a personal opinion.

"The ZCTU recognises the merger as a step in the right direction which will lead to the fulfilment of the Government policy of promoting one union in one industry."

CSO: 4700/1109

VOTER APATHY IN WESTERN BY-ELECTION REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

BULAWAYO.

VOTERS in yesterday's Western constituency by-election stayed away from the polling stations in large numbers.

Only about 450 people actually cast their votes — even fewer than the most pessimistic of the candidates had predicted.

This represents about 13 percent of the official electorate, although it is thought the real number of registered voters may be about half of those on the official list.

Outlying polling stations yesterday were desolate places indeed.

At Dett, only two people came to vote. At Gwai there were nine voters, at Nyanandhlovu 12 and at Wankie 26.

Figures for Inyathli could not be obtained last night, but by mid-morning not a single voter had been seen there.

It will be about lunchtime today before it is known which of the three candidates for the white roll seat has triumphed.

The returning officer, Mr Hugh Curtis, said last night that voting was conducted in a businesslike way.

He said there was no

electoral rule whereby a very low turnout could make an election not valid. A candidate would lose his \$100 deposit if he polled less than one-fifth of the votes of the winning candidate.

The three candidates are Mr Des Chalmers (Republican Front), Mr Bill MacLeod (Democratic Party) and Mr Lawrence Bronson (Independent).

The Matabeleland chairman of the RF, Mr Wyn James, said last night that the party was "100 percent confident" of winning.

Their candidate is, however, out of the country on a three-week holiday overseas. "He had a holiday booked and we were so confident that we allowed him to fly out today," Mr James said.

Mr Chalmers has not been seen in Bulawayo since the weekend, when he left for Victoria Falls, ostensibly to do some last-minute canvassing.

Mr MacLeod said there had been no obvious trends in the day's voting in Bulawayo itself.

He was "mildly optimistic" but conceded that the RF had probably won.

Mr Bronson could not be reached last night.

For election officials and party workers it was a lengthy ordeal. By midday only about 70 votes had been cast in Bulawayo.

CSO: 4700/1109

SHORTAGE OF SPARE PARTS FOR VEHICLES REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Angus Macmillan]

[Text] **UNLESS more foreign currency is made available to importers of vehicle spares by the end of this month, many vehicles could be forced off the road before the end of the year.**

This is the view of Mr Gordon MacPherson, managing director of Datsun Parts Zimbabwe (Pvt) Ltd, whose company has been most seriously hit by importation cuts.

As the biggest importers of vehicle spares in the country, they are in a worse position than some other companies who have been able to maintain stocks.

The president of the Motor Traders Association, Mr Cecil Gowie, said the general position was "not healthy" and a significant increase in foreign exchange was needed.

"The Government has tried not to cut allocations for essential items, but in some cases even small cuts are proving very serious," he said.

Mr MacPherson said his company could hardly cope with demand and that the position could soon become chaotic.

CRITICAL

"The spares situation is

critical and that is a simple statement of fact," he said. "The Government is fully aware of the situation and is doing its utmost to make money available, as it realises how crucial transport is to the development of the country.

"We would get the money if Government had it, we know and appreciate that. They are not hiding foreign currency."

He explained that spares orders based on ad hoc currency allocations granted last year, were only being received now due to a six-month lead time from the order being placed in Japan to receipt of the goods in Salisbury, via Maputo.

"But our foreign exchange ran out last December when ad hocs were refused and we are now ordering only 40 percent of our demand," he said.

"We anticipate that unless extra currency is made available by the end of April, hundreds of Nissan vehicles will be off the road in all sectors of the community this year."

There are more than 40 000 Datsun Nissan vehicles of all types in Zimbabwe and more are being assembled locally.

"The Government has hundreds of Nissan vehicles and we know their parts situation is not

good," said Mr MacPherson. "We have applied for ad hocs on behalf of the Government and the money is not available."

He warned that as the parts situation became more critical, vehicles would be taken to garages where dealers would be unable to complete the necessary work to put them back on the road.

SHORTAGE

"This will compound the spares shortage as garage space becomes congested and dealers will not be able to charge their customers, thus putting their cash flow in a precarious position."

He stressed that Datsun Parts was a commercial organisation that ordered parts to sell and not to stockpile. It was the franchise holder of Nissan Motor Company and imported parts direct from Japan for authorised dealers.

The spares manager at Carmart, a major Datsun dealer, confirmed that there was a parts shortage which would have serious repercussions on car owners unless stocks could be built up.

Most dealers and importers for other vehicle makes reported low stocks and called for currency increases, although some were not too badly off.

LUCKY

The spares manager at

Incar Zimbabwe, who are franchise holders for Fiat and agents for Alfa Romeo, said that he had been "lucky" and that he had been able to keep stocks at a reasonable level.

Puzey and Payne complained of general shortages, especially for Volkswagens, mainly due to a cut of 22 percent in allocation over the past few months, but said that they were coping.

Expanding on currency cuts Mr Gowle said a major problem was the wastage of allocation by some new importers who, through lack of experience, were often importing the wrong parts.

"We do not want to see money squandered on the wrong things and would be too glad to assist agent businessmen with planning their import requirements."

He said that the Ministry of Trade and Commerce, who were not available for comment, had assured the association that foreign exchange would not be given to "chancers" who in many cases did not even operate from recognised premises.

CSO: 4700/1109

GWELO REJECTS 'RACIAL' PLANS BY CHURCHES

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Apr 82 p 17

[Text] **THE Gwelo City Council has rejected two town planning applications by the Dutch Reformed Church and the Baptist Church after allegations that the projects had racial connotations.**

The Dutch Reformed Church had applied for approval to consolidate their three stands in the city so as to build a kitchen for the congregation, while the Baptist Church had applied for authority to use their church building in the city centre for educational purposes.

The council's establishments and health committee had recommended that the Dutch Reformed Church application be accepted but the recommendation was rejected at the council meeting.

The same committee recommended that the Baptist Church application be refused and this recommendation was accepted by the council.

Councillor Simbarashe Munamba told the council: "The Baptists want to use its facilities to teach counter-revolutionaries".

Two teachers at the Bata Primary School here were going to be laid off because of a lack of pupils, Councillor Ephraim Mushoriwa said, adding that there was no need for another primary

school until all the places available had been filled.

Councillor C. J. Newman who opposed the committee recommendation on the Baptist application said that as the proposed school was not costing the council any money it should be allowed.

On the same Baptist application, the Mayor, Councillor Patrick Kombayi countered by asking Mr Newman if there were any white children without school places.

Mr Newman replied: "No."

Mr Kombayi said: "Then there is no need for another school. Someone told me that he did not want his children to mix with blacks. That is why they want this school."

Councillor Frederick Whyte supported the Dutch Reformed Church application saying that the church did not intend to build a school but a small building to be used as a kitchen.

Black councillors rejected this alleging that it was just a cover and if the council permitted the church to go ahead no-one

knew what it had in mind.

Many councillors are deeply suspicious of the motives behind the actions of some churches.

Mr Kombayi said: "We smell a dead rat and we are suspicious. We want to know for certain that they mean well before we do what they ask.

"It seems that we are still fighting for that which has taken lives in our dear struggle," he said. "I am saying we should stop all these things until we know where we are going. They are taking advantage of us being new. They are not Christian, they are racists."

Speaking of the application of the Baptist Church, Councillor Munamba said this church could be of more assistance to the nation if it ran adult literacy groups instead of a school.

"Some Christian denominations don't seem to be joining our revolution... They should help adult education instead of having all these buildings just lying idle and waiting for Sunday worship," he said.

CSO: 4700/1109

REBIRTH OF 'MOTO' MAGAZINE REPORTED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Apr 82 p 17

[Text] **THERE is need for a simple, intelligent and serious news magazine in Zimbabwe, says the editor of the new Moto Magazine, Mr Wilson Katiyo.**

Mr Katiyo believes that the new Zimbabwean journal of opinion and analysis to be launched this month by Mambo Press, the publishers of the defunct weekly Moto newspaper, will fill this gap.

He said in an interview that the journal would not be elitist but would be presented in a way which would be understood by "any literate person".

"There will be no big words and complicated thoughts. Everything will be expressed in an interesting way for all — the peasants, workers and the intelligentsia," he said.

Moto newspaper was closed by the Catholic diocese of Gwelo at Christmas last year because it was reportedly losing \$12 000 a month.

Mr Katiyo (35) left the then Rhodesia seven days

before UDI in 1965 to live in Zambia, Britain, Switzerland and France.

He returned home in 1980 having written three novels in exile.

In London he completed A Son of the Soil in 1978. He had arrived in Britain in 1966 to complete his studies.

Going to Heaven was finished in the Pyrenees, France, in 1979. Another novel, Pressure Drops, has been sold to a publisher, but has still to be published.

Mr Katiyo is now writing his fourth novel, A Shoe in the Street, which he hopes to finish this year.

Since last year he has been working as a script writer with the Department of Information's Production Services.

He said that while editing the new Moto Magazine he hoped to have more time to write.

The monthly journal to be published in Gwelo but with its editorial offices in Salisbury, aims to inform Zimbabweans critically on political, economic and cultural issues.

It will depend largely on contributions from in-

formed writers both inside and outside Zimbabwe.

As a national publication, Moto Magazine was intended mainly for the rural areas and would not remain urban-based.

Articles about current events throughout the world and developments in Africa would be highlighted.

"The idea is to go behind the scenes of what you hear on radio, see on television and read in the daily and weekly newspapers.

"This journal will be a platform for people inside and outside the Government to say what they think."

Regular sections would cover the arts, diary events, letters to the editor, women's affairs, customary law, book reviews and profiles of Zimbabweans.

It is hoped that the magazine will be circulated throughout the country.

Advertising space in full-colour and black-and-white would be offered, said Mr Katiyo.

CSO: 4700/1109

ALO-OATUU COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Text]

TWO leading labour movements in Africa yesterday signed an agreement on co-operation in Salisbury.

The agreement between the Arab Labour Organisation and the Organisation of African Trade Union Unity was described as a "step in the right direction for Africa".

Speaking after the signing ceremony, the Secretary-General of OATUU, Mr Denis Okumu, said: "This is a step in the right direction which will help Africa a great deal. Our people have historical and cultural connections and this is why we have united for the good of Africa as a whole."

He said the co-operation would help consolidate the desire by Africans to remove all "forms and manifestations of colonialism, neo-colonialism and racism from the continent".

Mr Okumu said they had decided to hold the ceremony in Salisbury because Zimbabwe was a country they had backed

for a long time during its liberation struggle.

"For sentimental reasons, we took this opportunity during the OAU labour conference to sign the agreement."

The Director of the Arab Labour Organisation, Mr Al Hashemi Benali, said it was necessary for all African trade unions to unite and co-operate against exploitation.

He said the agreement would enable the two organisations to strengthen their ties and relations in various fields.

The agreement would also encourage them to take united action against racial segregation and discrimination in South Africa and Namibia as well as Zionism in Palestine and in the Arab territories occupied by Israel.

CSO: 4700/1109

MUGABE CALLS FOR RACIAL COOPERATION

Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Text]

THE Prime Minister, Mr Mugabe, yesterday called on all races in the country to work together as one family and bridge the gap between the Government and the white community.

Addressing a meeting of the service organisations, which was convened at his request, he said it was necessary to recognise that whatever political or other differences existed among the people, the danger which should never be allowed, was to cease talking to each other.

The Prime Minister said he had requested the meeting because it appeared to him that the gap between those in the Government and the white community needed bridging. Any division or aloofness from each other was a dangerous luxury the country could not afford.

"For how can we, as one people in one country, cherishing the same aspirations, flying the same national flag, singing the same National Anthem, and engaged in a common endeavour to achieve the socio-economic goals of the State, albeit in our various ways and various walks of life, allow ourselves to be divided in our ideas, plans and actions?" Mr Mugabe asked.

He believed that whatever the nature of political differences, there should always remain an area of agreement and common identity making it possible to develop common understanding and common actions towards the fulfilment of the country's goals.

The Prime Minister said it was unfortunate that there were still some ex-

tremely conservative or racist elements, especially in the farming and mining communities, who deliberately resisted change. "I believe we in the Government have done much more giving and forgiving than our erstwhile opponents and enemies have done. Reconciliation is necessarily a reciprocal process."

Deserted

Mr Mugabe said that if some people did not want to reconcile themselves to the new political order by adjusting their minds and hearts to the reality of a ZANU (PF) Government, the country would be happier without them and also they would be happier to be away from Zimbabwe.

His concern, however, was not for such negative people, but he had great sympathy for those who deserted the country for fear of their future. "These, I am prepared to assure that they need not fear my Government will victimise or discriminate against them or fail to create circumstances that reward their productive skills."

In its quest for peace

and bld to achieve better race and human relations, the Government had from time to time pronounced its commitment to the policy of reconciliation. The national call to the people to recognise their common identity and foster unity and understanding among themselves had been heeded by most people of all races.

The Prime Minister warned that the Government would react in anger and adopt drastic measures if its generosity and magnanimity in inviting other parties in Government to achieve national unity were abused.

He noted that social relations, because of racial and anti-social attitudes, actions and utterances by some people, especially those in positions of authority, remained unfavourable. "As employers, what we say to our employees about their political leaders can, if adverse, do considerable harm to race relations in the country," Mr Mugabe said.

He was glad that many employers had been positive and praised them for the part they were playing in bringing about greater peace and racial

harmony in the country. It was the desire of ZANU (PF) and the Government that close association be maintained with leaders of the white community and of the other non-white communities not directly linked with the party.

The Prime Minister said it was the belief of his party and the Government that there should be more interaction by way of consultation, discussion or debate with the white community and other non-white groups in the country so as to broaden the political base and engender the spirit of unity.

It was unfortunate that in 1979 at Lancaster House intense suspicions against each other had made it necessary for the British government to insist on racial representation in Parliament, thus legitimising the racial division of the past society.

"No sane political leaders, and I believe we are sane, can, even in the absence of constitutional provisions offering racial safeguards, fail to recognise and appreciate the existence and worth of a community so sizeable and so culturally and economically strong as our white community by adopting policies that deny them the right of representation and participation in the governing institutions of the country," Mr Mugabe said.

It was the Government's view that representation and participation should be on a non-racial basis.

Resignations

The Prime Minister described the resignations from the Republican Front of several MPs as a most positive step whose effect would enable the Government and the MPs to discuss issues of the State much more easily and freely.

"My Government will do all in its power to ensure that this link is put to good use. We may not always agree, but as brothers and sisters of the same family, we have a duty to constantly meet and discuss our family affairs, plan our own destiny and ensure the wel-

fare of our family," he said.

He was happy that the business sector had always emphasised the need for the Government to consult it on any issue affecting it. "Indeed, if we are to be sensitive to the feeling and wishes of the public we must meet the public and hear from them their wishes," he added.

The Government had made a bold start in implementing certain socialist programmes calculated to lead eventually to the creation of a socialist state.

But the degree and pace of socialisation would depend on the capability to engage in socialist programmes which, in turn, would depend on the availability of resources.

The Government had accepted that private enterprise would continue for some time because it was a historical phenomenon which could not be transformed overnight.

The Prime Minister assured those with skills that they would continue to be in great demand whether in public or private sectors. What surprised the Government was why, in the circumstances in which the role of the technician the professional, the administrator and the entrepreneur was assured, some should feel either too frightened or too dismayed or too disinterested to remain in the country and play their noble role.

Mr Mugabe was sure that the third year of independence would, as long as people remained committed to peace and national reconciliation, see the country enter a new era under the national plan, augment its resources, revamp and reactivate its sectors and achieve an appreciable growth rate.

Later the Prime Minister held a closed meeting with leaders and members of the service organisations.

Present at the meeting were the Minister of Legal and Parliamentary Affairs, Dr Eddison Zvobgo and senior civil servants.

TESTIMONY IN TRIAL OF DR BERTRAND REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 82 p 13

[Text]

BULAWAYO. — A Bulawayo dentist, Dr Frank Bertrand, charged with conspiracy to commit acts of sabotage, is a romantic, a dreamer and a political nonentity, the Bulawayo High Court was told on Thursday.

Mr Chris Jordaan, defending Mr Stephen Bertrand, (Dr Bertrand's son) and Mr Victor Radmore, said many of the statements attributed to Dr Bertrand by the State were patently untrue.

Dr Bertrand is alleged to have said he had 3 000 armed men in the Matopos when none existed and he could stage a revolution at 24 hours' notice and complete it over the weekend.

"Presumably so as not to interfere with working time."

He was also a highly suspicious man, who believed that the Special Branch had a dossier on him and tapped his telephone.

Mr Jordaan argued that if the court accepted that Dr Bertrand was a romantic, a dreamer and a political nonentity with a burning desire to succeed then it was unlikely that such a man would have taken the other accused fully into his confidence.

If he had not taken them fully into his confidence, it would be hard to establish that a conspiracy had existed between them.

Submissions in the protracted hearing were completed on Thursday and Mr Justice Gubbay said he hoped to be able to give judgment on May 5.

CSO: 4700/1110

ZAPU COMPANY, SUBSIDIARIES DECLARED ILLEGAL

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Apr 82 p 11

[Text] SALISBURY--The Zimbabwe Government has declared the Zimbabwe Commercial and Industrial Development Company, with three top Zapu officials as its directors, an unlawful organisation.

A government Gazette extraordinary yesterday said the company and all other subsidiary companies had been declared unlawful by President Canaan Banana.

It said the activities of the company, all subsidiary companies and certain members connected with them, were "likely to endanger, disturb or interfere with defence, public safety or public order."

According to the Companies in Salisbury, the firm has three directors - Mr William Kona (M P for Midlands and vice-chairman of Zapu, Mr Stephen Vuma (finance secretary for the party's national assembly and Mr Simon Moyo, a supporter of Mr Joshua Nkomo.

The Zimbabwe commercial and industrial development company is the 12th Zapu-owned firm to be outlawed by the government. The other 11 had their assets seized in mid-February after allegations by senior cabinet ministers and the Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, that a "clique" within Zapu's ranks was plotting to overthrow the government.

CSO: 4700/1110

BRIEFS

ARMS CACHE FINDERS PRAISED--Herald Correspondent: BULAWAYO--Three members of the Bulawayo Crime Prevention Unit yesterday received certificates in recognition of the part they played in uncovering arms caches in the Matabeleland area. Inspector Kevin Woods and Constables Mike Khumalo and Douglas Chamisa were praised for their work leading up to the discovery of the arms. Inspector Woods said the arms cache was found as a result of the arrest of two men found with a pistol in Bulawayo. After thorough questioning the men admitted that they knew the whereabouts of a large arms cache, he said. When police went to the spot in the Silalabuhwa area they dug around until they found the concealed cache, he said. Inspector Woods said the men who had arrested the suspects were following orders to search people wandering around at night, as part of the attempt by police to end the spate of armed robberies in the city. The Officer Commanding Bulawayo Police, Senior Assistant Commissioner Nebbie Nadziwa, presented the certificates. He said that without the work of the three CPU men the arms cache would never have been discovered. Senior Assistant Commissioner Madziwa later inspected a parade of police officers at Western Commonage police station. The inspection was part of three annual inspections of police stations carried out to ensure that police perform their jobs effectively. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Apr 82 p 1]

POSTAL UNIONS MERGER--The Zimbabwe Posts and Telecommunications Workers' Union president Mr Lovemore Matombo, says there are plans to merge with the Postal Telecommunications Union of Zimbabwe. Speaking at the annual meeting of the union's Salisbury branch, Mr Matombo said: "Preliminary discussions have been held between the two unions with the direct involvement of the Minister of Information, Posts and Telecommunications, Dr Nathan Shamuyarira." Further talks between the two unions would be held in about three weeks, he said. Mr Matombo said 80 percent of the PTC's services were maintained by semi-skilled workers. Because these workers had no authoritative powers, he said, services were "therefore stagnant". Mr Matombo urged the corporation not to employ expatriates. "In our view, we have the skilled manpower who can maintain postal and telecommunications services. Some 10 months ago we were short of professional engineers, but the situation has now improved." This improvement, he said, was brought about by the recruitment of skilled Zimbabweans living abroad. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Apr 82 p 3]

NEW SCHOOLS--UMTALI--The Government should increase its allocation for the reconstruction and the building of new schools, a senior executive officer of the Manicaland Provincial Authority, Mr J. Mundoma said here yesterday. Mr

Mundoma said in an interview that the MPA had rebuilt a total of 516 primary schools in the province by the end of last month. "In real terms, we are about half-way through now," he said, "but in money terms, we now need more than we have spent because of rising costs of materials and transport." The provincial authority has already spent \$2 384 246 and estimates the cost of the remaining projects at \$4 450 000. He called on the Government to increase the allocation for the building of secondary schools to enable them to hire labour. "Four classrooms are not adequate and next year we won't have any room to accommodate the next intake," he added. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Apr 82 p 3]

MINING EARNINGS--Zimbabwe's mineral production was worth \$398 524 000 last year, according to the monthly digest of statistics. This is a 5,2 percent fall from the previous year's record output of \$414 760 000. The digest shows that the decline was largely due to reduced output from the mines, although lower world prices for most minerals also had an effect. Gold remained the most valuable mineral with production of 371 000 fine ounces worth \$117 380 000, although this is well down from the previous year's \$144 875 000. Asbestos was next with 247 600 tonnes worth \$91 277 000. Tin was the only mineral to increase output and value with 1 157 tonnes worth \$11 279 000. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 82 p 1]

CAR TRAVEL BUREAU TO CLOSE--The South African Railways Travel Bureau is to close its Salisbury and Bulawayo offices at the end of the month. The manager of the Gordon Avenue branch in Salisbury, Mr Alan Lemon, said the decision was made in Johannesburg. He was unable to give a reason. Handling general air bookings, all-inclusive tours and rail travel in South Africa and around the world, the bureau employs 12 people in Zimbabwe. It also processes local bookings on South African trains for other travel agencies and enables travellers to pay for these journeys in Zimbabwe currency. From the beginning of May, Zimbabweans may have to use their holiday allowances to pay for internal train trips in South Africa. "We are trying to find an alternative," said Mr Lemon, "but it looks as if people will lose money from their passports when we close down." It is possible that South African Airways offices in Salisbury and Bulawayo will provide a stop-gap, or take over rail bookings on a permanent basis. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 8 Apr 82 p 1]

NEW PERMANENT SECRETARIES--The Public Service Commission yesterday announced the appointment of permanent secretaries to several ministries. The appointments are effective from April 1. The Secretary of Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Herbert Murerwa, has been made Permanent Secretary for Labour and Social Services, a post vacant since the death of Mr Joboringo Murisi last year. The Deputy Secretary for Manpower Planning and Development, Dr Ibbo Mandaza, has been appointed Permanent Secretary within the ministry. Mr Robbie Mupawose, former Permanent Secretary for Lands, Resettlement and Rural Development, becomes Permanent Secretary in the Ministry of Agriculture, replacing Mr Ted Osborn, who has retired. Mr Mupawose's former position is taken by Dr Thaddeaus Chitsike. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 7 Apr 82 p 1]

SURVEYING NEW RAIL LINE--Experts to survey the construction of a new railway line that will connect Tanzania, Uganda, Rwanda and Burundi--members of the Kagera River Basin Project--are expected to arrive between now and June, Tanzanian government sources said. [Text] [Salisbury THE HERALD in English 1 Apr 82 p 1]

BUSINESSMAN REMANDED--SALISBURY--A prominent Bulawayo businessman, Mr Colin Lancaster Bickle, arrested on February 22 for allegedly flying weapons to South Africa and transporting two South African "agents" to Zimbabwe, briefly appeared in a Salisbury court on Thursday. Mr Bickle, (52), was remanded in custody until next Wednesday in connection with charges under the Official Secrets Act or alternatively under the Immigration Act. It is alleged that he flew weapons belonging to a Mr McFarlane to a remote airstrip in the Northern Transvaal. Mr McFarlane is a South African gunsmith, the court was told. On his return on November 28, Mr Bickle, who is chairman of Philpott and Collins in Bulawayo, agreed to fly two South Africans to Zimbabwe. The men are alleged to be agents of the South African Government. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 17 Apr 82 p 13]

HELICOPTER CRASH--SALISBURY--Two Zimbabwe Air Force crewmen were killed when the helicopter they were flying crashed in the Seke Tribal Reserve near Salisbury earlier this week, the Defence Ministry reported yesterday. The Bell four-seater helicopter burst into flames when it plunged to the ground on a training flight, witnesses said. [Text] [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 16 Apr 82 p 3]

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